

MR. C.J. da SILVA IS ARRESTED AT CLUB; 3 SHOTS ARE FIRED

Attempt To Take Him
Into Custody At
Home Fails

8 SUMMONSES OUT Sensational Development Of Fight on Portuguese Consul

The Portuguese of Shanghai were thrown into a high pitch of excitement last night by the arrest of Mr. C. J. da Silva, one of the most prominent Portuguese attorneys in the Far East, and the wholesale issue of summonses for others of the community. It is said that the summonses are the result of the pamphlet fight that has been made against Mr. G. de Barjona de Freitas, local Portuguese consul.

Mr. da Silva refused to accept the summons to appear in the Portuguese Consular Court. He and his sons armed themselves to resist forcible service of the summons. When a representative of the consul threatened to force the door of his home at No. 60, Range Road Mr. da Silva fired three shots. No one was hit but the officers left. Later Mr. da Silva was arrested at the Lusitano Club and taken to the Hongkew Police Station.

In a statement issued last night Mr. da Silva protested against the action of the consul.

"There is nothing in the constitution of Portugal that justifies such actions as were taken against me," said he, "I fired the shots as I had a perfect right to do in protection of my household."

Whole Family Arms

So grave was the situation at one time that it appeared as though serious bloodshed could not be averted. Even Mrs. da Silva took a dagger and stood at the side of her husband. A son stood beside his father with a Winchester repeating rifle. It is said that there would have been trouble of the most serious nature, if it had not been that a warrant from Mr. G. W. King, British Police Magistrate, was secured and British members of the Settlement Police Force sent to make the arrest. Mr. da Silva was taken to the Hongkew Police station where he was held without bail for the Portuguese Consular Court. The Portuguese consul was in the station when the prisoner was brought in.

It is said that eight summonses have been issued to prominent Portuguese of the community for their appearance at the consular court on Monday afternoon. The agents of the consul claimed that they arrested Mr. da Silva because he refused to accept the summons. Many Warrants Out

Among the others who have been served with warrants are Mr. Augusto Maria Marques da Silva of the Belgian bank, Mr. F. F. Leitao, Mr. Fernando L. Leitao, Mr. J. da Silva, Mr. P. Costa and many others. Mr. Marques da Silva is not a relative of the Mr. da Silva who was arrested. He is a close friend and was present at No. 60, Range Road when the trouble first started. He said:

"I received a telephone message from my friend in which he said that he had been summoned to the consular court and he asked me to come at once to his house. I went. Outside was Baron d'Almeida, a Portuguese vice-consul, a clerk from the consulate, one detective and a police officer in plain clothes. As I came in they handed me a summons to appear at the consular court on Monday afternoon."

"The summons said I was to appear for 'summary criminal trial for my actions.' I signed the summons, and went into the house. The officers outside wanted to go into the house also. I told them that those inside were prepared to resist. I saw Mr. da Silva with a revolver in his hand. Mrs. da Silva was holding a dagger and a 19-year old son was armed with a rifle. These were the only ones that were armed."

"I then spoke to another son, Mr. J. da Silva and asked him to sign the

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Kwangsi Asked Complete Cancellation of Monarchy As Price of Its Loyalty

Canton in Consternation when Independence Declared;
Governor Sending Family Here for Safety

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, March 18.—Official.—Kwangsi has proclaimed its independence from the Central Government. Canton officials have received the news with consternation. Business is proceeding as usual.

Canton, March 17.—The Civil Governor, Chang Min-chi, is preparing to send his family to Shanghai. Rebel hunting is proceeding at Shuntak. A twelve year old boy has been arrested for carrying the rebel standard.

Peking, March 17. (Delayed by censor).—The Central Government has received a telegram signed by Lu Yung-ting, Chiangchun of Kwangsi, demanding the complete cancellation of the Monarchy, otherwise Kwangsi will join Yunnan and Kweichow.

Government circles are reticent on the matter, stating that they have reason to doubt the authenticity of the telegram because, according to their information, Lu Yung-ting, since his appointment as Pacification Commissioner to Kweichow, has left Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi, and is now in the neighborhood of the Kwangsi-Kweichow border. Moreover, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi recently reported that the situation was quiet and also that the military situation of the Government forces was very favorable.

Reliable reports from the South, however, state that Kwangsi has already declared its independence.

It was rumored some time ago that Liang Chi-chao, in response to repeated appeals from Lu Yung-ting, left Shanghai a month ago and proceeded to Nanning via Hongkong and Hainan, and it was stated that the independence of Kwangsi was to be declared on his arrival at Nanning.

A report from Mengtze says that skirmishing is still proceeding some distance from that city between the adherents of Lung Chi-kwang, Governor of Kwangtung, and the Yunnanese troops. It is also reported that Kwangtung troops have occupied Kwangnanfu.

Yuan Cares For Foreigners

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, March 18.—Yuan Shih-k'ai has sent a circular telegram to all commanders of troops, instructing them to protect the lives and property of foreigners and to keep strict discipline among the troops.

According to an estimate made by

the Peking Government, the Provinces will remit to Peking 71,940,000 Dollars during the current year (first year of Hinghsien.) Last month, the Government received 9,820,000 Dollars, including five million derived from the Salt Gabelle.

Events in Kwangsi

The Republican Daily News prints the following report:

Before the independence of Kwangsi was declared, a delegate from Yunnan, a certain Liu, came to Kwangsi and arranged the matter with General Lu Jung-ting. He left Kwangsi for Yunnan on March 16, with an autograph letter of General Lu Jung-ting addressed to General Tang Shi-jao, promising to act together with Yunnan.

The higher military officers at Nanning had a meeting on March 14, at the office of the Chiangchun of Kwangsi and agreed unanimously to maintain the Republic and the same evening they wired to all the Commissioners of Defence and Intendants in Kwangsi and on March 15 they wired to Yuan Shih-k'ai, signed by General Lu Jung-ting, Civil Governor Wang Tse-tung, General Chen Ping-kun, the acting Chiangchun and the Commander of the 1st Division, General Mo Yung-hsin, the Commissioner of Defence of Kwangsi, General Tang Ho-ming, the Commissioner of Defence of Lungping and the Commander of the 2nd Division, Lo Chien-hsi, the

Intendant of Nanning, Yu Ying-tang, the Intendant of Tsangwo, Chin Kai-hsiang, the Intendant of Kwellin, Ma Ju-ping, the Intendant of Liukiang, Lo Chun-kwan, the Intendant of Tiennan, Kung Yu-lin, the Intendant of Chinnan and all the Commanders of Brigades. At the same time independence was declared.

The first detachment of the Kwangsi troops having passed, Lojung General Lu Jung-ting ordered the detachment to proceed to Kwellin which the advance portion of it reached on March 16. The detachment is expected to enter Hunan on March 20.

The Peking Government has ordered General Lung Chi-kwang, the Chiangchun of Canton, and Admiral Tang Halang-ming, the Chiangchun of Hunan, to defend against Kwangsi.

3 Americans Amongst Tubantia Passengers

Had 33 Travellers and 294 in
Crew; Captain of Opinion
She Was Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 17.—There were three American passengers on board the Dutch liner Tubantia.

The Tubantia was one of the newest and fastest liners on the South American run. She had 33 passengers and 294 crew on board. The Captain believes she was torpedoed.

Canadian Banks Offer Big Munitions Credit

Place £15,000,000 Against Or-
ders Booked During Next
Two Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, March 16.—The Minister of Finance has announced that the Canadian Banks have offered a credit of £15,000,000 in connection with orders for munitions made in Canada during the next two months. This is a matter of great pride coming as it does after the Dominion Government credit of £10,000,000.

LACAZE RELIEVES GALLIENI

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 16.—Official.—Admiral Lacaze has temporarily taken over General Gallieni's duties as Minister of War.

The Police Wage Problem Boiled Down

Here is the police wage situation. The figures given are furnished by some of the men. These men are asking for an increase in pay. The ground for their request is that they have been kept on the same scale for 13 years and that, during that time, the cost of living has trebled. Those with families simply can't make ends meet on what they are getting, much less save for that inevitable rainy day.

The men of the force are all coiled and picked. They are recruited for the most part in England, where they must even show certificates from their clergymen as to their character. They have been doing their duty by the community.

The gradual cutting down of the department makes the work just that much harder for those left behind. At present there are 193 foreigners. There are 91 men at home on war leave. That is not all.

At present there are 20 men serving on the force without being under any agreement. There are 46 men whose agreements expire during this year commencing with June. There is a strong probability that these men will return home.

Led to Expect Increase

The reason the men are working without agreements is that they were led to understand that the increase would be granted. A new agreement is being drawn up now. What is to be put on the agreement has not leaked out. It will determine, probably, whether the men who have been here for years and know the Chinese and their language, are to remain, or whether there will be new drafts of green men secured by such alluring sentences as:

"For recreation there is a good library and a billiard table at three of the large stations. There is also a Cricket Club, a Shooting Club and a houseboat in which men can go away for a few days at a time shooting."

Nothing is said about the extras the men have to pay to enjoy these luxuries.

The men have waited over a year for the answer to their request for a "raise." It is admitted by most that they will be satisfied with an addition of Ts. 15 a month to each man's pay. That would mean an addition of about Ts. 40,000 a year to the total payroll.

'MISSING' MAN BORN IN 1764

Paris, February 12.—The serenity of the Bordeaux law courts has apparently been undisturbed by the stormy events of the war. The Appeal Court of that city has just ordered an inquiry to be made into the whereabouts of Jacques Bonnet, clerk, lately resident at Boussac, in the Charente. He was born on August 2, 1764, and left that town for the West Indies in 1870 in his capacity as clerk, and was last heard of as resident in the island of Martinique in 1897.

The public prosecutor has now handed over an order from the court to the police authorities, who in their turn will solemnly request their colleagues in the French West Indies to open an inquiry concerning the whereabouts of the missing man, who, if still alive, will celebrate his 152nd birthday next August.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru M. Mar. 29
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Mar. 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Apr. 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Mar. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 22
Per M.M. s.s. Amazona Mar. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Mar. 26

Mails to Arrive:—
The Canadian mail of March 4 was due at Yokohama yesterday, and here on March 23, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on February 22, was due at Yokohama on March 15, and is due to arrive here on or about the 21st instant per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru.

The London mail of February 10 left Hongkong on Saturday, March 18, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday afternoon, March 21, per P. and O. s.s. Malta.

Men for War and Women for Work



LLOYD-GEORGE'S GIRL CHAUFFEUR. (GUTH FILM SERVICE)

In order to further British recruiting Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, has employed a girl chauffeur, thus showing the men that a woman can do a man's work while the men go to the front. Several of the other cabinet members have also employed girl chauffeurs and professional women automobile drivers in the streets of London have now become an almost common sight.

RUSSIA CONCENTRATING TO CLEAR ASIA MINOR

Successes Upset Egypt Invasion
Plans; Lock Up Troops Need-
ed At Verdun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 17.—Our operations in the Caucasus and our advance in Persia, in the past, were isolated. Now they both pursue the same object, namely, to free Asia Minor from the Turkish fanatics inspired by Berlin.

Our success in the Caucasus has entirely upset the German plans for a campaign against Egypt and Germany is now obliged to keep a strong army in the Balkans which she urgently needs at Verdun. After the occupation of Kerid, there are no more Turkish positions until the Hanekin Delle, after which there is full scope for our troops on the Plain of Mesopotamia.

SEEK TO CLOSE INDIA TO ENEMY'S IMPORTS

Responsibility Laid on Neutral
Consuls; Validate Seizure
Of Suspected Goods

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 16.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Sydenham affirmed that much enemy goods was still entering India.

Lord Islington, Under Secretary for India, announced that a Bill would shortly be introduced into the Legislative Council of India to validate the seizure of suspected goods. The real responsibility lay with the Consuls of neutral countries. The Indian Customs was scrutinizing consignments very closely.

The recent publication of the Black List of firms with whom trade was prohibited would strengthen its powers for excluding enemy goods. Any cases Lord Sydenham could produce would receive the close and early attention of the Government, which desired to carry out both in the spirit and in the letter the policy of checking as far as possible the entry of enemy goods into India.

The Gazette gives a list of a number of firms in Persia, including the notorious Vasmuss, which have been placed on the Black List under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

The Weather

Fair weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 58.2 and the minimum 32.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 60.0 and 29.8.

FRENCH IN FAVOR FOR FINAL PHASE OF VERDUN BATTLE

Germans Hardly Gain Foot
Of Ground; What They
Had Is Retaken

ANOTHER BIG RUSH

Experts Anticipate Desper-
ate Assault on Douau-
mont-Vaux Front

BRITISH SUCCESS

Extensive Mining Wrecks
Opponents' Defence; Re-
sistance Nominal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 17.—The opinion is growing that the battle of Verdun is in its final phase and that everything is in favor of the French.

Although their artillery and attacks have been more desperate than ever the Germans have hardly gained a foot of ground and most of this has since been retaken.

It is now certain that the German infantry is not equal to that engaged at the beginning of the battle. Military experts anticipate another desperate onslaught on the Douaumont-Vaux front.

Bombardment Becomes Feeble

The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: Our batteries wrecked the enemy's communication trenches at Nieuport and killed many of them. There was no infantry action north of Verdun. The bombardment was feeble west of the Meuse, but more intense at Haudremont and Damloup, while the French violently bombarded west of Douaumont, where the enemy were constructing earth-works. Eastward of Apremont, by a coup-de-main, we inflicted losses on the enemy and took some prisoners.

A German attack at Bernhaupt, in the Vosges, was defeated by our curtain-fire.

Shatter German Defences

London, March 16.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states: The brief official references to the fighting in the vicinity of the Hohenzollern Redoubt do not do justice to the importance of the results attained.

It was decided to destroy the German defences by mining. At dusk on the 2nd, the position belched a series of volcanic eruptions. Our infantry immediately charged and occupied the immense craters, practically without any resistance.

Then the counter-attack began and there was fierce fighting with guns, rifles and bombs throughout the night. It is estimated that the British threw 12,000 grenades in the twenty-four hours following the launching of our attack.

The Germans continued their counter-attack for several days, gusts of bombardment being followed by infantry rushes, but they failed to recover the ground.

Germans Capture Thousand Prisoners at Mort Homme

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram, via London, delayed.—Headquarters, March 15.—Western theater.—Near Neuve Chapelle, an advanced defence position was blown up, with its occupants. British artillery heavily bombarded Lens.

The French artillery has been very active near Aux Bois and in the Champagne. On the left bank of the Meuse, Silesian troops pushed forward.

West of the Corbeaux forest and on the heights of Mort Homme, 25 officers and over 1,000 unwounded men have been made prisoners. In repeated counter-attacks, which were all made without success, the French suffered very considerable losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse and on the hills east of it, strong artillery duels are taking place. In the Vosges, numerous small French attacks have been repulsed.

Headquarters, March 16.—Western theater.—In Flanders, especially near the coast, the artillery duels increased to considerable intensity.

likewise in the sectors of Rôye and Ville le Auxers, north-west of Rheims.

The French, after a strong but inefficient artillery preparation, attacked the German positions south of St. Souplet and the road west of the Somme, from Py to Souain, without the least success. The French suffered serious losses, the German losses were only slight. The Germans captured 2 officers, 150 wounded men and 2 machine-guns.

West of the Meuse, French attempts to reconquer the height of Mort Homme and the forest positions north and eastwards, were stifled at the beginning. There were no attacks between the Meuse and the Moselle.

Destroy French Trenches

South of Nieder-Aspach, German patrols, after an efficient bombardment of the enemy's trenches, advanced into them and destroyed the defensive positions. They returned with prisoners and booty.

In an air combat south-east of Belis, in the Champagne, a French aeroplane was shot down, the aviator being burnt to death. Enemy aviators at night repeated the attack against the German hospitals in Labry, east of Conflans.

The first attack was made on March 13, during the night. No military damage was caused but 2 children and 2 women were wounded, one of them seriously.

Headquarters, March 17.—Western theater.—The blasting of six British mines south of Loos has been without success. Violent artillery duels have occurred in several sections of the Champagne and between the Meuse and Moselle.

In the Meuse district, the enemy repeatedly pushed a fresh division against the German positions on the height of Mort Homme. This division is the 27th used since the beginning of the engagements in this comparatively small section of the front.

The first attack was made without an artillery preparation, as a sudden raid. Only some companies reached the German lines, where the few survivors were made prisoners. The second attack was stifled by the German curtain fire.

Repulse Russian Attacks

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, March 15th.—Russian theater.—Violent Russian attacks against the bridge-head north-west of Ustieko have been repulsed.

Italian theater.—The Italian attacks on the Isonzo front are continuing. Bitter fighting has occurred on Podgora Heights, where the enemy, having partly succeeded in entering our lines, were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

The Italians delivered a night attack, after several hours' artillery preparation, in the region south-west of San Martino, but were repulsed. In front of this place, more than 2,000 dead are lying, who had fallen in the engagements of the previous days.

At several other places on the Isonzo front, there were lively artillery and mine-thrower engagements. The Italian artillery shelled the Fella region on the Kaerntner front and the Col-di-Lana district in Tyrol.

Italian aviators dropped bombs on Trieste, without doing any damage.

Vienna, March 17.—Russian theater.—On the Strypa front, successful patrol engagements have occurred. West of Tarnopol, the Austro-Hungarian troops entered a Russian advanced position and captured one ensign, 67 men, one machine-gun and four mine-throwers.

Italian theater. The Italians have given up their useless attacks against the Isonzo front. In the course of the new Italian offensive, all positions have remained firmly in the hands of the Austro-Hungarian troops.

Von Tirpitz' Resignation

Berlin, March 16.—It is officially announced that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has resigned as State Secretary of the Navy. He is succeeded by Admiral von Capelle, who, for a long time, has been familiar with the business of the Navy Department, especially with the organization of naval construction, in which he was von Tirpitz' most capable collaborator. Admiral von Capelle successfully represented the Navy Department in the Reichstag, where he succeeded in obtaining the funds necessary for naval construction.

As to the question of submarine warfare, the personal change is of no importance, since the direction of warfare is in the hands of the Chief of the Admiralty. The Grand Admiral's resignation is much commented upon, because of his successful activity in fostering naval construction.

In certain quarters, it is believed that the resignation is connected with the Emperor's decision not to extend submarine warfare beyond the limits announced to neutrals in the memorandum and not to direct it against neutral ships.

News Brevities

We understand from Mr. J. Hervey Longhurst, secretary of the Central Stores Co., owners of the Astor House Hotel, Palace Hotel and Palace Annex, that he is not and never has been a candidate or applicant for the position of managing director of the hotels named. He is, of course, appreciative of the complimentary references to him made at the recent annual general meeting but wishes it to be understood that he is not prepared to take over the duties referred to under any circumstances.

Messrs. R. W. MacCabe and H. Parry, the two first members of the Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association to join in 1916, were "at home" to their colleagues at the offices, 8a, Jinkee Road, yesterday from noon to 1 p.m., when success to the new members and to the Association generally was drunk heartily and repeatedly.

The Foundling, a four-part Pathé art film, is the headliner on the program for Apollo Theater tonight. The picture at the tail of the bill is sure to make a hit. It is another of the moving cartoons by Bray and depicts the further adventures of the doughty Col. Heeza Liar. This time the colonel is on duty in Mexico—probably campaigning with the U. S. troops recently sent across the border.

Other interesting films are: Pathe's British and French War Gazettes with pictures from the front, and The Wife of His Bosom, a comedy.

The Apollo announces that because of the late arrival of films the next episodes of the Black Box can not be shown until March 27.

The Victoria Theater is featuring on its present bill the variety entertainment by the Russo-Polish Ballet from the Government Theater at Moscow. Seven dancers are in the troupe. There are two acts in the program which they give under the name of "A Dream After the Ball." The dancing and pantomime work is of a high order. Besides there is an attractive run of pictures with special attention to the sort that make you laugh.

Three episodes of the special Master Key picture will be shown at the Olympia Theater tonight. They are the 7th, 8th and 9th. Besides these there is a good selection of other films with plenty of comedies.

War Pictures are being featured on the current bill at the Towa Theater. There are 4,000 feet in the films with 57 separate views. The 11th episode of The Black Box is shown. The Towa has a special matinee at 2.30 this afternoon.

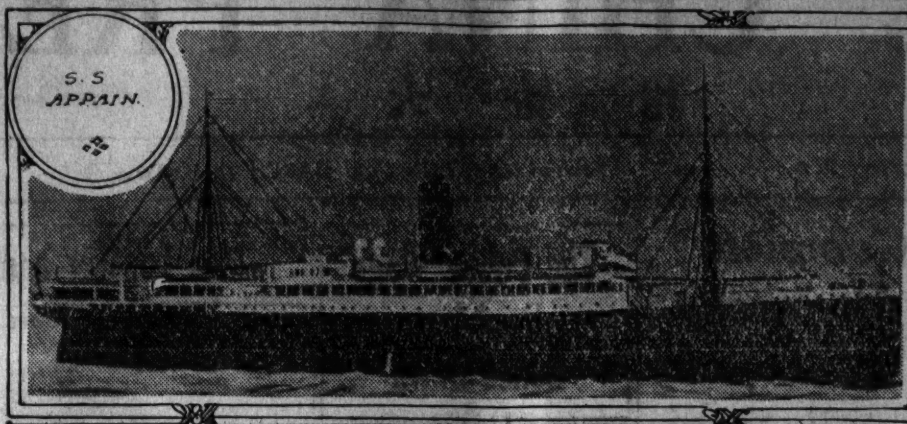
Yesterday afternoon over 500 persons gathered for the opening of the new School for the Chinese Blind at No. 4, Edinburgh Road. The new building has cost over Tls. 10,000. Besides a nice small garden, every room in this new school is well furnished. The institution was started four years ago. There are now 21 boys in it under the care of Mr. G. B. Fryer.

A large crowd among whom were many leading Chinese and foreign merchants attended the ceremony in connection with the opening of the new building of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce in North Honan Road yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were a number of official representatives including those of General Feng Kuo-chang, Chiangchun of Kiangsu, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and of the Shanghai Taoyin. There were several bands of music. The new building is two-storied and the architecture is modern European. There is a large hall in the center which will seat about 800. There are also several large committee rooms. The grounds and building represent an investment of Tls. 100,000.

Mr. F. J. Drakeford had a narrow escape from death on the Bund about 8.30 o'clock last night. He was riding a motorcycle. When he got about opposite the Masonic Club he was caught between two tram cars. The cars ground the machine between them and wrecked it. Mr. Drakeford was not injured.

A little after 6 o'clock last night the Hongkew Bell Tower reported a fire on East Kashing Road. The Fire Brigade turned out but not being able to locate the flames returned. A few minutes later the Wayside Police Station reported that the blaze was in Ward Road. The Brigade turned out again and this time located the fire in a shed belonging to the Ivy Dairy. The fire had about burnt out. The damage was very slight.

British Ship Which German Prize Crew Brought to U. S.



One of the most daring and unique incidents of the European war culminated in the bringing into Newport News, Va., of the British South African liner Appain, by a German prize crew of twenty-two men under Lieut. Berg.

The Appain, which was given up for lost and was supposed to have been torpedoed off the African coast was captured at sea by a German submarine on January 15, four days after she left Dakar, in the French colony of Senegal, West Africa.

The Appain is 425 feet long, 57 feet beam, of 7,781 tons gross. She was built in 1913, at Belfast, and is owned by the British and African Steam Navigation Company, which is under the management of the Elder Dempster Line.

Mr. C. J. da Silva Is Arrested At Club

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summons for his father in order to avoid trouble. I told him that later the matter could be settled peacefully. The son agreed and signed the summons; then I left to visit Mr. G. D. Musso and ask for legal advice."

Before his arrest Mr. C. J. da Silva made a statement in which he corroborated his friend. He said that the summonses were issued to the men suspected of being behind the pamphlets attacking the Portuguese consul. Mr. da Silva admitted that he had been writing a series of articles for a Macao weekly on the consul.

"According to the Portuguese law," Mr. da Silva said, "no man can be summoned by anyone without a written authorization from a judge. I told the officer when he first presented the paper that I could not accept it because he did not show that he was duly authorized to serve it. The summons said that I was to be verbally and summarily tried on account of my behavior."

"The party which came to my house was headed by Mr. G. d'Almeida Santos, Mr. Figueiredo, and a consular employe."

Mr. da Silva was arrested and taken

from the club at this point. His son, Mr. J. F. da Silva finished his narrative.

"The men told my father that he must receive the summons. He again refused and Mr. d'Almeida told my father that he must consider himself under arrest."

"Who are you?" my father asked. "I am a cabo (corporal) of police," was the answer.

"My father had been talking to him through the window. Mr. d'Almeida came to the door and banged on it with his stick. My father told them that the home of a Portuguese citizen was inviolable. Mr. Almeida left to ask for the help of the police. He came back with an officer and there was another argument. At this point Mr. Marques da Silva came in and induced me to sign the summons."

"The men from the consulate left and returned with a warrant for my father's arrest. My father told them that he would use the right given him by the law to defend his household. They then tried to force in the door and my father fired three shots. They all left then and my father slipped out through the back to the Portuguese Club where he was arrested."

At a late hour last night guards of the Settlement police were all about the da Silva home.

Mr. da Silva points to a long career in the Far East against which he says there was never before directed a suspicion. Before coming to Shanghai in 1914 he was the senior lawyer of Macao, where he lived for 29 years. At one time he was in charge of the import office of the colony. He acted as Chief Justice of the colony and at another time he was prosecuting attorney. He served as magistrate in charge of Chinese affairs. In 1913-14 he was acting colonial secretary. He was the editor of two papers and is now the correspondent here of a Macao weekly.

TURKEY'S HEAVY DEFICIT

Amsterdam, February 12.—According to a telegram from Constantinople the financial report which Talaat Bey, Minister of Finance, submitted to the Turkish Chamber states that the Budget for the coming financial year presents a deficit of some 112,600,000. The Exchequer has sufficient funds to cover all ordinary and extraordinary expenses in the current financial year ending March 13.

Touring Getz Agencies

Mr. Louis Getz of San Francisco has just arrived in Shanghai on a tour of inspection of his agencies. Mr. Getz is head of the firm of Getz Brothers and Company and one of the commercial powers of San Francisco. Besides putting up the fruits and vegetables of California for the benefit of the unfortunate who can't live in the golden state, the firm handles all sorts of other American products.

Mr. Getz got in on the Shinyo Maru after visiting his offices at Manila and Hongkong. The exporter was seen yesterday afternoon in the local office of Getz Brothers in the Whiteaway Laidlaw Building.

"Business?" repeated Mr. Getz, "I mean by that business is good for American products. That's the only thing I have personal knowledge of, you know."

"The demand for American products is larger than it ever was in the history of the world. Of course it is principally because of the war. But that is no reason for assuming that the foreign business of American firms will disappear when the countries of Europe quit fighting. In the first place it will be a long time after peace is declared before the countries, with the exception of England, will again have established their business connections. They won't be able to export. By the time they do get back in the market the foreign trade will be used to American products and will have learned to ask for them."

Mr. Getz said that there were indications in San Francisco of early improvement in shipping facilities to the Far East. He said that the old Trans-Pacific lines would come back as soon as Congress modified the provisions of the Seaman's Law so that Chinese crews could be employed on American ships. That would enable American lines to compete with the cheap labor used by other nations.

"The Chinese have proven their ability as sailors," said Mr. Getz, "I want also to emphasize the increasing friendship felt in America for China and the Chinese."

Mr. Getz declared that there was unequalled activity in all ship-building circles along the Pacific Coast. Union Iron Works of San Francisco was rushing work on 5 or 6 big steamers. Whether these would be used in the Pacific trade he could not say. He declared that San Francisco was in much better shape as far as steamer lines went than other cities along the coast because the city has an organization of live-wire business men who have fostered and protected their trade.

Mr. Getz will be in Shanghai for several weeks. He is stopping at the Palace Hotel.

JAPANESE COMPLAIN

According to a Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) the Japanese marine transport business men have petitioned the Japanese Government asking it to open negotiations with the British Government to check the search of Japanese ships by the British navy. A deputation of the Selyukai has interviewed Admiral Kato, the Minister for the Navy. Admiral Kato explained that it is not clear whether the acts of the British warships are due to the order of the British Government or that of the Commander of the British Far Eastern Squadron and whether the warship is the Laurentic or not. The sea in the Far East is at present guarded by both the British and the Japanese Navy jointly. However there is no definite arrangement about the area and the duty of the two navies and it is impossible to have proper joint action. There are over ninety German and Austrian warships and steamers detained east of Manila and the British Navy is anxious that they may not get out and the search seems to be made for this reason. Otherwise Japan is negotiating with Great Britain at present. The deputation has also interviewed Baron Ishii, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who replied in similar terms to Admiral Kato.

In naval circles many officers take the view that by relying on the Japanese navy joint action should be more definitely re-arranged and they hope for the withdrawal of the British warships from the Far Eastern waters.

Obituary

Lord Thurlow

Reuter's Service

London, March 16.—The death is announced of Baron Thurlow, chairman of the Salt Union, who was a member of Lord Elgin's mission to Peking, 1860-61.

Sir C. M. Watson

Reuter's Service

London, March 16.—The death is announced of Colonel Sir Charles Moore Watson.

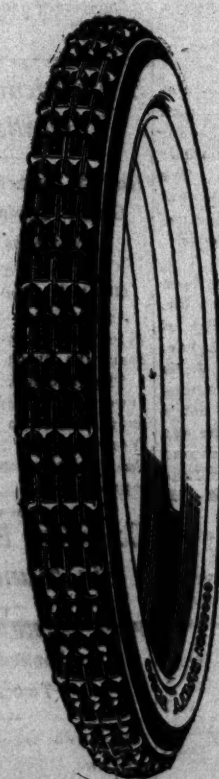
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ANOTHER WEEK OF SPRING FASHIONS

Commences to-morrow, the smart styles and up-to-the-minute novelties will appeal to all, whilst the prices will be particularly attractive to careful buyers.

Valenciennes Laces New and novel designs; strong useful lace for summer underwear, etc. from 65 cts. doz.	French Dress Net The season's vogue, for summer frocks, etc. 36 inches wide, White, Black, Cream, and Ecu. \$1.00 yard	Lisle Thread Stockings Morley well known quality, fast-dye spliced feet, Black, White and Tan. All sizes. \$1.10 pair	Hemstitched Handkerchiefs Secured at a special price, usual size, soft finish, full bleach. \$1.00 doz.	Children's Tunic Belts For wearing with summer suits, etc. 1 inch wide, Black, White and Colours, good patent leather. 40 cts. each	Lisle Thread Gloves For summer wear, fine quality, silk finished. Black, White, Grey, and Fawn all sizes, good washing quality. \$1.20 pair	Cotton Vests Ribbed White Cotton Vests with fancy crochet tops, unshrinkable, and cool in wear. 65 cts. each
Summer Silk Hose Inexpensive yet durable; fine silk ankles, super lisle tops and feet, all sizes, Black and White \$1.30 pair	Embroidery Flouncing New designs on good quality muslin, 27 inches wide, for dresses, underwear, etc. \$1.00 yard	Millinery Ribbons Superior soft satin millinery ribbon, Black, White, and all Colours, 6 inches wide, excellent value 80 cts. yard	Waterproof Tulle Guaranteed not affected by rain or sea water, 36 inches wide, Black, White and Colours 75 cts. yard	Petticoat Flouncing Lace Washes excellently and wears well, new and novel designs; always in great demand, 5 inches wide 50 cts. yard	Allover Laces The daintiest possible for summer underwear, 18 inches wide, fine soft net, washes well and is really durable 75 cts. yard	Silk Sunshades Exquisite designs, good quality silk, in Black and White effects, also original colour schemes, dainty mounts, from \$6.00 each
Spring Footwear Stylish black Glace Court Shoes light weight sole, Cuban Heel, a good wearing flexible shoe, \$8.50 pair	White Kid Gloves New stock, soft pliable skins, 2 dome fastening, a glove that can be successfully cleaned. \$2.50 pair	Cotton Voile Soft finish White Cotton Voile, 40 inch. for summer frocks, etc., will wash well and not shrink. \$1.00 yard	French Linen For Spring costumes and children's wear, durable and cool, 48 inches, in all the fashionable colours. \$1.50 yard	Summer Nainsook Special light weight Nainsook for Summer underwear, etc., 36 inches wide, free from dressing. \$3.50 dozen	French Cotton Crepe Fashionable for summer gowns, etc., in White and Colours, 40 inches wide, washes well. \$1.20 yard	Costume Serge Fine soft white costume serge, 48 inches wide, suitable for Spring wear, extremely durable and dressy. \$3.50 yard
Spring Suitings Just opened out, 3 pieces effective grey tweed with neat black stripe, 52 inches, dressy and cool \$1.50 yard	Striped Zephyr Suitable for the hottest days, neat stripes on colour grounds, 28 inches wide, fast colours 35 cts. yard	Embroidered Underskirts Light weight Nainsook Skirts, pretty frills of strong Swiss embroidery, all sizes \$2.50 each	Gauze Vests Ladies' real India Gauze Vests, low neck short sleeves. Cool and comfortable in wear. Guaranteed unshrinkable, all sizes. New stock just received. 95 cts. each	Boudoir Jackets Dainty white muslin jackets, trimmed soft satin ribbons, in new and effective styles, all sizes \$4.75 each	Summer Blouses A few American embroidered muslin blouses, in medium and large sizes. White and Colours \$2.00 each	Novelty Silk Blouses In good washing Paris shade silk, made up in the new plain military styles, well cut good fitting blouses \$11.50 each
Trimmed Millinery Copies of real French models. A splendid collection of new and original ideas that will appeal to all, from \$9.50 each	Satin Underskirts For Spring wear, etc., very dressy and light in weight, light and dark colours, all sizes. \$6.00 each	Knitted Coats Useful light weight, knitted wool coats for present wear, all sizes and fittings in fashionable colours. \$14.00 each	Ribbon Belts The seasons novelty, wide soft military stripe ribbons, with plain metal buckle, all colours, suitable for wearing with light summer frocks, all sizes. \$1.50 each	Summer Flowers For trimming summer millinery, new and pretty colourings, good selection and excellent value, from 50 cts. pair	Voile Blouses Dainty embroidered White Voile Blouses, only one of each style, good fitting and will laundry well, from \$3.50 each	Silk Coats Just unpacked a few novelty silk Sports Coats, exclusive effects, good fittings, all sizes, from \$15.00 each
Silk Ninon French Silk Ninon in black and several pretty shades, extremely durable, 40 inches wide. \$2.25 yard	Silk Dress Net Ideal for Spring and Summer frocks, scarves, etc., 43 inches; Black and White, dressy and durable \$3.00 yard	Satin Bebe Ribbon The ribbon that washes; White and all light colours, new stock just received. 75 cts. doz.	Muslin Neckwear We have unpacked a splendid collection of novelty collars suitable for every style of gown, from 65 cts. each	Fancy Ribbons Are here in great variety; new and effective floral effects and the fashionable military stripes, from 75 cts. yard	Lace Flouncings In the new and fascinating shadow laces; many designs to select from; 9 to 50 inches wide, from 95 cts. yard	Bretonne Net For dresses, blouses, etc. 36 inches wide, neat spot design, Black, White, Cream and Ecu. \$1.10 yard
"Lissue" Handkerchiefs In dainty all White and indelible colour borders; used by all ladies who insist on the best \$3.75 doz.	Shoulder Scarves Several pretty Crepe and Ninon Scarves are now showing for present wear; will wash well, from \$5.00 each	Torchon Laces For making up into Tea Cloths, etc., in all widths and designs, never wear out, from 80 cts. doz.	Linen Handkerchiefs Real Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, soft finish, will laundry well and always retain a good colour \$4.95 doz.	Satin Shoes For dinner and evening wear, absolutely the newest shape, smart French heel, Black and all colours \$9.50 pair	Lined Sunshades Strong useful Tussore shade cotton covers, reversible green, natural sticks \$2.50 each	Lace Camisoles Dainty fine lace corset covers, trimmed beading, threaded ribbon, suitable for wear under muslins, etc. \$2.25 each
"Aza" Flannel The ideal Flannel for Summer blouses, children's frocks, plain colours and neat stripe effects; unshrinkable, 30 inches \$1.00 yard	Embroidery Insertions In all widths, several very clever designs on fine lawns and muslins for summer wear, from 30 cts. yard	Gauze Fans Just received 12 only hand painted Gauze Fans. No two alike, pretty colourings from \$2.00 each	Washing Gloves Castor Gloves always useful and dressy, can be washed as often as required, all sizes \$2.00 pair	Regimental Ribbons For summer hat bands, etc., authentic colours of our most famous regiment, 2 inches wide 70 cts. yard	Washing Galons For trimming children's summer tunics, etc., fast colours, 1 inch wide, very pretty \$1.00 doz.	Embroidered Voile Flouncing, 45 inches wide, dainty Black and White, design good, washing quality for smart green, etc. \$3.00 yard

GERMANS FACE HUGE TAXES AFTER THE WAR

Debt Due to Conflict Will Be Over Ten Billions Interest

Berlin, January 28.—Nearly every newspaper in Germany is now actively engaged in discussing the taxation problem and what is to happen to German business and industry after the war. The extent of the probable debt of Germany is one of the favorite points of the discussion.

The Hamburger Nachrichten's estimate, which is as near as any to the average of all estimates, puts the total war debt between forty and fifty billions of marks (ten to twelve and a half billions dollars), with interest charges annually of from 2,000 to 2,500 millions of marks. The Imperial and state taxes together will increase the aggregate sum to be raised by three and a half to four billion marks (about \$85,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000).

Before the war the empire had to raise about 2,100 million marks a year, of which 1,700 millions went for the army and navy, and 200 millions for the interest and sinking fund on the national debt. Hence it is estimated that the budget will be trebled by the war from 2,100 million marks to six billion (in round numbers from half a billion to a billion and a half of dollars).

Retrenchment and economy, however, are the watchwords throughout Germany. The Berliner Tageblatt warns against counting on huge war indemnities to help bear the burden and scornfully alludes to certain newspapers who have adopted this method of keeping their spirits up as indulgers in "weird games with figures." Nevertheless nearly every person in public life has expressed the confident belief that Germany will receive some sort of indemnity to lighten her tax burden.

The question of the wage level, as affecting the distribution of tax burdens, also enters into the problem in many minds. It seems to be the general belief that the nation will experience a big business boom during the reconstruction period, but that wages, although remaining at their present high level, will scarcely go higher.

Count Kospoth, a member of the House of Lords of the Prussian Diet, openly predicts a state of virtual confiscation to meet the war debts, but speaks of it by the mild term of "lessening of individual fortunes." Count Kospoth himself is a wealthy man who recently advocated, as a measure of economy, riding in street cars instead of keeping a motor, and doing with four hunters instead of eight. This suggestion was not well received among the poorer classes in Germany.

Scene at Recent Greek Election



Aged Jew casting his vote

This picture, taken at the recent election in Greece, shows an aged Jew casting his ballot in one of the peculiar ballot boxes placed in the mosque of San Sophia in Athens.

'ADVENTURES IN MEXICO'

A Book of 1848 Tells of Perils That Might Be Today's

To the Outing Adventure Library (Outing Publishing Co.) is added "Adventures in Mexico," the account by George Frederic Ruxton of his journey from Vera Cruz to Santa Fe at the period of our Mexican War. From Mexico City he rode on horse-back.

Mr. Ruxton was an Englishman, and the adventures here recorded were experienced on his third trip to America. His book was first published in 1848. Loss of notes and various collected documents made the volume much smaller than the author had intended it to be. It is practically the same in this edition as in the original.

Mexico was a land of peril and uncertainty in the middle '40s, and not wholly on account of the war. Mr. Ruxton had thrilling experiences with bandits, and he was forced once to beat into submission a guide who attempted to assassinate him. It seems that the brigands of today's Mexico get their abrupt ways with visiting foreigners by direct inheritance.

TRENCH POSES FOR KINEMA

British Headquarters, France, February 12.—"The men simply love the idea of being shown on the screen in 'movie shows,'" said the officer organising the official cinema films of actual trench life. "The soldiers no sooner catch sight of the operator at work than they begin to pose. As a rule the first step is to light a cigarette, to set the cap at a rakish tilt, and to adopt a general air of extreme nonchalance. Others handle their rifles with heroic ferocity."

"A few affect the 'Charlie Chaplin' style, but the great difficulty is to get them to 'reserve a natural expression, the instinctive tendency being to wear a broad grin, which, of course, imparts to the most realistic picture a suggestion of 'fake.'"

SPAIN TO KEEP GERMANS

Madrid, February 12.—The Liberal states that the Foreign Minister held a long conference with the Premier yesterday evening regarding the German refugees from Spanish Guinea (south of the Cameroons). Although at first the number to be interned was 900, subsequent advices show that the number of soldiers has been increased to 2,600, to which must be added the families of some of them, making altogether about 4,000, all of whom will be transferred to Spain. The expenses of their internment in Spain will be defrayed by Germany at the end of the war.

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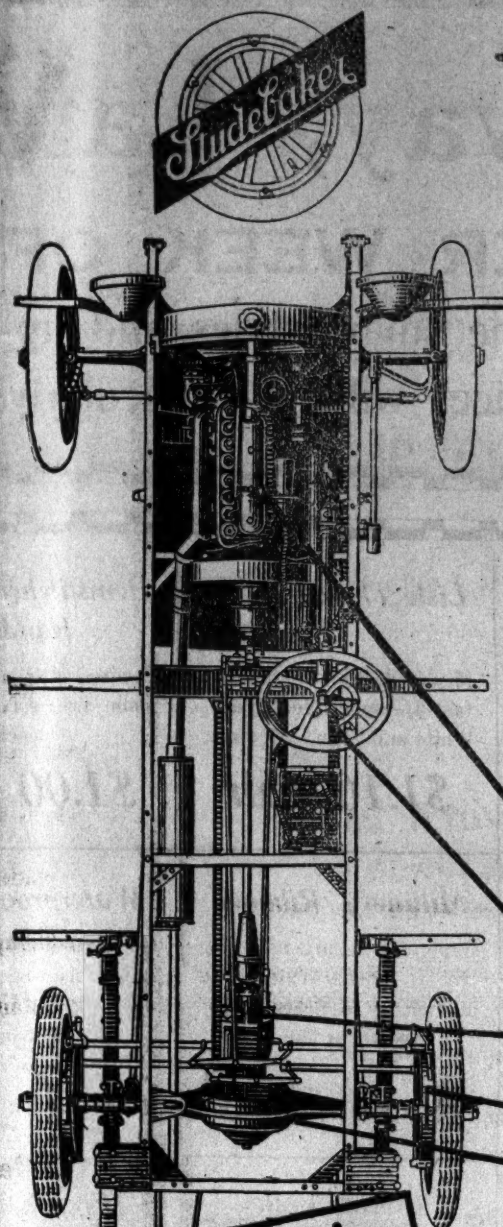
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Look at this chassis. Observe the even distribution of weight—the "BALANCE"—THAT'S why the Studebaker is so easy to steer that you can keep it on the road with only two fingers.

If you could actually SEE this engine with every part in easy reach, and see how high on it the carburetor is placed and how directly the manifolds carry the mixture, you would realize why the Studebaker is famous for its snappy, flexible, and remarkably ECONOMICAL power.

And if you could sit behind this wheel and FEEL the engine RESPOND to your control, you'd become even more enthusiastic about this new, satisfying Studebaker.

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His People

VICTORY HIS SOLE AIM

Labor's Ardent Partisan, He
Ruthlessly Scraps His
Old Opinions

By Sydney Brooks

The General was home from the front, and, of course, we gathered round him. But it was to talk, not to listen. Later on, perhaps, when his leave had but a few hours to run, he might himself relax and tell us something about the war, and even, if we pressed him hard, about his own share in it. But this time he had barely been in London forty-eight hours and was still a machine gun of inexhaustible questions. About what? Why, about England, about the Government, about spirit of the country. That is always the way of it. The soldiers of this war, or, at any rate, the British soldiers, back again from Flanders on a flying visit home, seem to have but one anxiety—the civilians. All's well at the front, but how about the people of England? Are they standing equally firm? Are they pulling their weight? What is the meaning of these rumors of depression and friction that reach and bewilder the brisk, confident men in the trenches? The General wanted to know, and we told him as best we could. And I hope and think we satisfied him that now, as ever in England, appearances are not realities, and that enormous allowances must be made for our old deceptive trick of taking whatever we do well for granted and saying nothing about it, while we shriek out blunders and shortcomings from the housetop.

Yes, he was positively relieved. And then—and this, too, who quite in the prescribed order—the talk, after rambling over all that had happened in England since his last leave, settled down on Lloyd George. You have a similar phenomenon in America. At least I seem to notice that whenever two or three Americans are gathered together in any part of the country the talk sooner or later drifts to Roosevelt and stays there. In the England of today Lloyd George plays the same part as a conversational counter. You cannot for long get away from him, even if you want to. Very few of us do want to. The General, rock-ribbed Tory though he is—I heard him lamenting that after this war the army will be "no profession for a gentleman"—was insatiably curious to hear about Lloyd George. He

said some things about him himself; his wife said things; we all said things. And suddenly the twelve-year-old son and heir, wondering, irrepressibly, piped up: "Mother, is that the same Mr. Lloyd George you used to hate so?"

Lloyd George 'Redistributed'

The answer to that question, if laughter had allowed us to make one, would have been that it certainly is the same Lloyd George, but in a new atmosphere and environment, and caught from a different angle. "Change," says the philosophical Mr. Balfour in his latest work, "is never more than a redistribution of that which never changes." We will adopt the formula. Mr. Lloyd George

has not changed, but he has been redistributed. And the redistribution is on so vast a scale as to have all the appearance of a transformation. When Uncle Joe Cannon becomes a professor of department in a ladies' college, and Colonel Roosevelt heads a movement for disarmament, and Colonel House grows talkative, and Mr. Bryan is hailed by Wall Street as its own special pet here—when these things have happened Americans will be better able to appreciate the difference between Mr. Lloyd George's position today and his position as it was before the war. A few weeks ago, when I was in England, Mr. Balfour made his first

(Continued on Page 6)

Announcement !!!

Cantorovitch's Salvage Co. Store will be opened on Saturday, 1st April, offering to the public outfitting, hosiery, millinery and household goods at exceptionally low prices.

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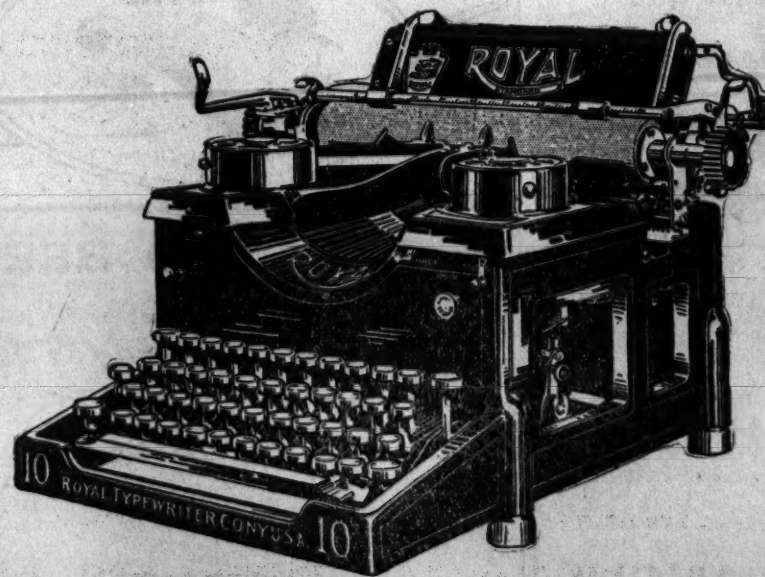
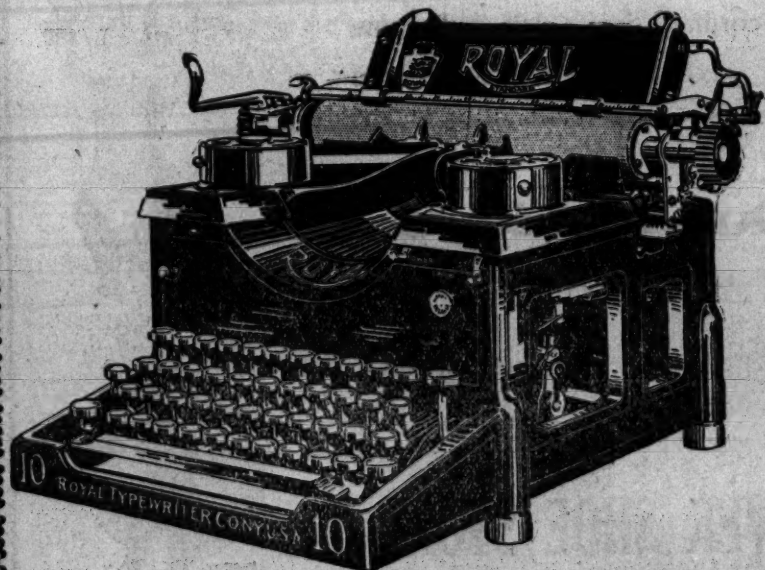
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Lloyd George Britain's Idol; Worship Him

(Continued from Page 5)

appearance on a music hall stage. It was for the purpose of introducing the films that have been somewhat belatedly taken of the British Army and Navy. But the novelty of his surroundings on that occasion was nothing by the side of the topey turvydom in which Mr. Lloyd George has lived ever since the war began. The pro-Ber of fifteen years ago is today the greatest fighting asset that the country possesses. The man who used to demolish a Duke or two in every speech he made counts today no more fervent supporters than among the aristocrats of England. No one ever pummeled the House of Lords and the country gentleman and the city landlors and the owners of property as Lloyd George did; no one was more feared and no one more hated by the men of means than he was; no one had flung himself with such point and passion against the plump securities, the buttressed arrangements and conventions of life in Great Britain, as Lloyd George. Lloyd George was in that other state of existence before the war. Yet today there are scores of Tories in the House of Commons who would gladly see Lloyd George in the Premiership; the very classes he used most vehemently to assail are now the loudest in his praise, and I can imagine even the Duke of Northumberland appearing on the same platform with him not only without excessive discomfort, but with positive pride.

Some Associates Distrustful

With this gain there has gone, of course, a certain loss. Some of Mr. Lloyd George's old Radical colleagues in the House are a little shy of him. They do not readily stomach the laudations of his former adversaries. They whisper that he is trying to jockey Asquith out of the leadership. They are rather scandalized by the rapidity and completeness with which he has emancipated himself from anything and everything that in his judgment seems to stand in the way of a more vigorous and effective prosecution of the war. They themselves, or some of them, at any rate, are still trying to measure this awful earthquake with the party footrule; cannot get it into their heads that "Liberal" and "Conservative" are now meaningless labels, and persist in applying to the war of wars the picaresque shibboleths of peace.

Lloyd George has cut loose from all such hampering limitations. He is thinking solely of the war and how to win it, and not at all of what may be the state of the country or the fortunes of his party after the war. The whole of his fiery soul is concentrated on victory and the ways and means of insuring it; and to bring victory even one inch nearer there is nothing, however revolutionary, that he would boggle at.

He would put the whole nation, for instance, if need be under the orders of the Government; and this for industrial as well as military purposes. He has seen now Mr. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, works the trick in France. If Mr. Thomas on his rounds of the French gun and shell factories finds any trade union leader making trouble, objecting, for example, to the employment of women or to unskilled men being put on skilled work, or insisting that the output per diem shall be limited to a certain figure, that leader is at once informed that his services are urgently required at the front. And away he goes. Mr. Lloyd George would give anything to have similar powers in England. He has argued, pleaded, appealed, used all his gifts of sympathy and persuasion, but there are still far too many leaders of organized labor who as yet do not see the necessity of surrendering for the duration of the war the rights and privileges they have won by four decades of hard struggle, and of abandoning customs and practices and prejudices which, whatever may be said for them, do certainly prevent the country from reaching its maximum of production. These men are giving Mr. Lloyd George an infinity of trouble, and he has also to reckon with the ineradicable repugnance of the British working classes to being told that they "must." In the past Lloyd George has done his full share in convincing them that the State owes everything to them and that they owe little or nothing to the State. Now, when it is essential that they should sacrifice their class interests to those of the nation as a whole, he is finding them in spots not unnaturally intractable. They are miles behind him in grasping that nothing matters now except beating the Germans, and some of

them look with a good deal of suspicion on their old friend and champion who now so strangely talks of "compulsion" and preaches at them the duty of throwing overboard principles and habits that they regard as the very essence of their industrial liberties.

England a Vast Arsenal

The situation both for him and them is tense and difficult. As Minister of Munitions he has the hardest row to hoe of any Cabinet officer. He said at the beginning of the war that the last hundred million pounds would settle it. Today he would be more inclined to say that victory will rest with the side that possesses the extra five million shells. To get those shells he is building vast national factories; he has taken over practically the whole engineering trade of the country; he has turned England into an arsenal. But at every turn he finds himself hindered and occasionally tripped up by the grudging, grasping, unrealizing spirit in which he is met by the black-coated gentlemen who sit on the trade union councils, who claim to speak for the workmen, and who have undoubtedly the power of very largely influencing their actions. It is not that those leaders are unpatriotic or against the war. It is simply that they are unimaginative, cannot understand that their accustomed world has been blown to pieces, and are more concerned with safeguarding the position and interests of their class against the onset of peace than with the immediate task of ending the war as quickly as possible.

All this Mr. Lloyd George has had to contend with. Then, too, as Minister of Munitions he has inherited the ghastly bitterness and mistrust and unrest which had long been poisoning the relations between capital and labor throughout Great Britain, and in certain districts, notably on the Clyde and in South Wales, had induced a state of venomous and seemingly permanent hostility. The great war, it should never be forgotten, caught British industrialism on the very verge of a crisis that had long been

maturing. The crisis has been postponed, possibly averted, but the forces that were behind it are still alive and operative, and call for the most skillful handling. On the whole, Mr. Lloyd George has handled them with skill, with the tact that is born of real understanding, and with very great courage. He has this unique advantage in addressing a labor audience—he was himself born in the humblest circumstances and has worked his way up without for one moment forgetting what it means to be poor.

"I was brought up," he told the Trade Union Congress a few months ago, "in a workman's home. There is nothing you could tell me about the anxieties and worries of labor that I did not know for the first twenty years of my life."

Lloyd George a Man of the People

That is literally true, and it makes a bond of union between Lloyd George and the masses of the British people such as exists in the case of no other Cabinet Minister. He knows their conditions, the workings of their minds, their instinctive attitudes. He speaks their language. Those early years of struggle implanted in him a fiery and abiding compassion for the poor, the disinherited, the "under dog," the millions who toil and ineffectively murmur. The iron of poverty entered into his soul, not to corrode it with unavailing bitterness, but to sting it to indignation and revolt.

He was a born rebel. He is a rebel still. There is perhaps no man in the British Isles to whom the smug respectabilities, the appalling contrasts and inequalities of British life, are more absolutely repugnant. There is assuredly no man in whom the religion of humanity, which is, or ought to be, the religion of democracy, is more incarnate. It is not often one comes across genuine democrats, men whose lives and instincts are governed by a sense of unaffected brotherhood, and on whom rank and wealth and all the divisions and distinctions that have crept into the fabric of society, have

no hold whatever. But I can name two. The American Ambassador in London, Mr. W. H. Page, is one; Lloyd George is another.

It is a sound instinct which makes all Americans who come to London anxious to meet Lloyd George. I have piloted many of them to his breakfast table, and not one but has fallen under his spell. Frankness and a captivating good-fellowship flame from him. He is one of the cheeriest and most approachable of men. Merely to catch a glimpse of him as he enters a room or walks rapidly through the lobbies, with life and vivacity speaking in every movement—a small, well-knit man, with gray-white hair, brushed back in waves from a broad and powerful

forehead; features in which strength and sensitiveness, good humor and resolution are blended in an almost poetic pallor; large, flashing eyes that talk even when the lips move not; and an ever-ready smile of extraordinary sweetness—is to know him for the hearty, human fellow he is. He never works up a "manner" or cultivates affectations, least of all the affectation that he is bored or over-weighted by the responsibilities of office. "I live being President," Mr. Roosevelt once said to me with a snap of his emphatic jaws. Lloyd George is not far behind him in reveling in every fighting minute of the day. An exhilarating and infectious naturalness drives him merrily

into the fray. His only pose, indeed, is to have no pose at all, to be modern and emancipated to the finger tips, to let nothing stand in the way of getting results.

First and Last a Fighter

First and last he is a fighter. That more than anything else makes him

the power he is at this moment. He has shown the warrior's soul. He has known how to address an old and haughty nation, proud in arms. His insight into the temper and emotions of the people has been real and consistent. More than any of our public men he seems to have

(Continued on Page 7)



LUX and a LADY!

EVERY Lady should know Lux—know that it is a wondrous preparation for washing and preserving Silks, Cottons, Muslins, Woollens, Linens and Fabrics of every description.

Lux is the acme of laundry refinement. It cannot harm the daintiest texture—neither will it impair the soft white hands of the lady who takes a pleasure in the washing of her own dainty fabrics.

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Helpful Advice to Nursing Mothers

MANY mothers would like to feed their own children, but are denied the privilege of doing so, because they have not sufficient nourishment for them. The "Allenburys" scientific system of Infant Feeding has provided for all this. When a mother is partly able to feed her baby she may give The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1 for alternate feeds, so alike are the natural and prepared food in this instance, and this food should be continued until the weaning process has been entirely completed. The mother herself must be well nourished and to this end may partake freely of the "Allenburys" DIET a partially pre-digested milk and wheaten food, which like the Milk Food No. 1, is instantly made ready for use by simply adding boiling water only. After childbirth the "Allenburys" DIET is surprisingly helpful in maintaining the strength and producing a good flow of rich milk.

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Milk Food No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The "Allenburys" Feeder.

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The "Allenburys" Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

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			Per Case	Allowance for empty bottles	Nett
Lager Beer	48	Quarts	\$11.00	\$1.20	\$9.80
do.	72	Pints	11.50	1.80	9.70
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts	12.50	1.20	11.30
do.	72	Pints	13.00	1.80	11.20

J. C. Thomson, Acting Agent Anglo-German Brewery Co., Limited, 4B, Peking Road. Telephone 1651.

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If you do not already know the merits of WALK-OVER Shoes and our methods of fitting feet, we cordially invite you to become acquainted the next time you are in need of footwear.

See Our Windows

PHOENIX HOSIERY for Men and Women

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17, Nanking Road.



PHOENIX SILK HOSE



Lloyd George Britain's Idol; Worship Him

(Continued from Page 6)

realized the full magnitude of the struggle and of the issues dependent from it, and the hideous loss of national strength which too much secrecy and too little plain-dealing have brought upon us. The courage to tell the truth, whether for stimulus or reproach, is one of which he possesses today, at least among Ministers, a virtual monopoly. He has made his errors and his failures, but they have all been on the right side. They have all proceeded from too much audacity rather than too little; from a confidence, which his colleagues did not share and were able to thwart, in the heroic potentialities of the British people, and from a passionate desire to evoke a spirit of self-sacrifice and determination deserving of victory. There has been no trace of either mental or moral flabbiness in him. The fatal habit, first, of making decisions too late, and then of trying to go back on them, is one from which he is temperamentally immune.

He took very early in the struggle a just estimate of the power and spirit that Germany would fling into it. He has lent no countenance to the incoherent prattle about a short war or an easy war, or of victory being possible on any terms except a complete transformation in our way of life and our habits of mind. To clear a path of light through the fog and of our present censorship and make the war visible, tangible, and intelligible to every person in the kingdom, and to sum up all classes to the united effort of self-forgetfulness that can alone insure our ultimate triumph—these are the objects for which he has toiled unflinchingly. No cause has appealed to him like this; none has raised him to such a height of exaltation or fused his powers of imagination and practicality into a firmer whole. He is today in many ways incomparably the most potent personality in the country. The moral leadership of the British democracy has passed into his hands.

A Typical Welshman

We in England are quite used to being led and ruled by Scotchmen and Irishmen. But this is the first time that a Welshman has taken a hand at the job. And Lloyd George is as Welsh as O'Connell was Irish—more, so, indeed, for O'Connell never spoke Irish, while Lloyd George is perhaps even more eloquent and moving in Welsh than in English. For many years he has been the dictator of the principality. No one is more imbued with the spirit and consciousness of a distinctive Welsh nationality, and no

one has done more—or, indeed, half so much—to make that spirit of nationality politically effective.

He might have been a Welsh Parson. Instead, he passed over from the tributary of Welsh nationalism to the broader stream of British Radicalism. But without ceasing for one instant to be a Welshman through and through. He is peculiarly Welsh in having in him so much of the poet, the dreamer, and the evangelist. If he had not been a politician he would assuredly have been a "Billy" Sunday. Indeed, he often used to devote the methods of the camp meeting to the service of politics, and never more often than when speaking from a Welsh platform to a Welsh audience. To many a stolid Englishman the Lloyd George who blew off Celtic steam among his beloved native hills and the Lloyd George who donned the official toga at Westminster seemed wholly different persons. They found it difficult to reconcile the extravagance of his rhetoric in Wales with the suave and practical sagacity he displayed as Cabinet Minister; and clever as he is, I doubt whether he is quite clever enough ever to have taken the full measure of English stupidity and decorum or to have understood why, before the war, he was so frequently at odds with both.

It is the Celtic strain that makes him one of the most dramatic, refreshing, and successful speakers I have ever listened to on either side of the Atlantic. His quick-moving mind flashes out in pungent, unforgettable phrases, few of which are without a sting. He hits hard always, bitterly often, recklessly sometimes. I have never known his equal for covering an opponent with ridicule, pillorying him with the damning epithet, and goading him with pinpricks of sarcasm and invective. Give him a mass of passion or broad humor or popular sentiment to work upon, and he can make of it what he pleases.

Sometimes he will froth and rant and be as vulgar as Cleon himself. At others you will find him holding even the House of Commons spellbound by a powerful and pathetic sketch of social misery. He has the first of all oratorical merits in being true to himself and in feeling the pulse of his audience. The eye of a hawk for a weak argument and a natural gift for pointed exposition are always with him. For the rest, with his Celtic touch of idealism and romance and imagination, and his Celtic lack of shamefacedness in the presence of the emotions that Englishmen seek to smother away, he can be almost anything that the mood or the needs of the moment suggest—a tornado of venom and invective one day, the next sweeping the chords of the deeper emotions, and on a third a master of tactful, conciliatory reasonableness—but always vital and direct, always a human being and never a mere phonograph.

His Two Great Achievements

Two great achievements stand already to Lloyd George's credit in connection with the war. The first was when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he saved the financial situation. The second turns on his success in raising the British output of munitions to a figure that in a very few months will not merely equal but

surpass Germany's. But it is less for what he has done than for the spirit he has shown in doing it that the country is now ranged behind him in almost unanimous confidence and gratitude. He has mirrored the fighting, unconquerable soul of the nation. The same fire and daring that he used to throw into his struggle with the Established Church and the House of Lords and the authors of the Transvaal war and the Protectionists and game preservers and party politicians he has now hurled unreservedly into the war.

There are many, of course, who still gird at him, and I should be the last to label him as beyond criticism. He is, as a matter of fact, very vulnerable. A man of his emotional intensity is bound to be vulnerable. Lloyd George has a nimble and acquisitive mind, but he lacks any basis of general culture. He has unusual intelligence, but not much intellect. He relies for his effect upon an almost uncanny ability to read the feelings of the average run of men. Captivated by large schemes and grandiose ideas, he is apt to launch into them with splendid dash and energy long before he has clearly grasped their essence or consequences or reduced them to their practical elements of cost, machinery, and methods of operation. He is much better at getting up a subject than at getting into it. One may doubt whether he ever spent a year's hard thinking on anything in his life. His own appetite for drudgery and minutiae is easily satisfied. He is little of an organizer. But he has a hard-headed and at the same time an almost intuitive insight into the essentials of any definite problem that is presented to him. Time and again in this war he has been right where the military experts have been wrong. And, above all, he is a superdriving force, with just those gifts of inspiration that a democracy most needs and most responds to at a time of trial. No one will stand higher than he, perhaps no one as high, when the history of Britain's part in the war comes to be told.

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Hot Mexican Tamales

Frankfurter and Sauerkraut

Bananas . Bunch	\$0.20	Apples . . . lb.	0.15
Celery . . . „	0.10	Shell Almonds „	0.70
Peanuts . lb.	0.12	Chestnuts. . . „	0.15
Walnuts lb.	0.20 0.15	Table-Raisins „	0.40
Oranges . Bunch	0.08-10	Pears . . . „	0.15
Mandarins lb.	0.08-12	Vegetables in Season	
Pumpkins . each	0.15-20		

M. Krippendorff

42, Nanking Road. 'Phone No. 2888

Groceries and Sundries

Butter, Daisy . . . pkt.	\$1.25	Curry Powder . . . bot.	\$0.30
„ Sibico . . . tin.	1.20	„ Paste . . . „	0.60
„ Siberian . . . pkt.	1.00	„ Rice . . . lb.	0.08
„ Golden Churn 1 lb.	0.90	Mango Chutney . . . bot.	1.00
Vanilla, Stick . . . „	0.20	„ Stuffed . . . „	0.60
„ Sugar . . . pkt.	0.20	Bombay Duck . . . tin.	1.00
„ Essence bot.	0.50 0.30	Tamarind Hilsa Roe . bot.	1.20
Lemon Essence „	0.50 0.30	„ „ Fish . . . „	1.20
„ Crystals . . . pkt.	0.20	Caraway Seeds . . . lb.	0.80
Almond Essence . . . bot.	0.30	Salad Oil . . . qts.	1.20
Essence of Roses . . . „	0.25	„ Oil C. & B. . . pts.	0.90
Mustard-prepared . bot.	0.30	Celery Salt . . . „	0.35
„ powder . . . „	0.35	Baking Powder . . . tin	0.45
„ seeds . . . lb.	0.50	Quaker Oats . . . „	0.50
Maggi Extract . . . „	1.00	Dried Green Peas . lb.	0.25
Bouillon Cubes . . . doz.	0.60	Yellow Split Peas . lb.	0.20
Semolina . . . pkt.	0.65	Dried Lima Beans . . „	0.25
Milk-Natural, Condensed, Cream		„ Currants . . . „	0.40
Heinz Mustard Dressing .	0.50	„ Sultanas . . . „	0.40
„ Mandalay Sauce . .	0.55	„ Prunes, Apples . „	0.35
Sweet Mixed pickles bot.	0.55	Pearl Barley . . . „	0.20
Limes in Oil . . . „	0.60	Cayenne Pepper . . . bot.	0.30
Chow Chow pickles . .	0.60	Ground „ . . . „	0.35
C. & B. Oriental pickles.	0.80	Whole „ . . . lb.	0.60
Chili Sauce . . . bot.	\$0.90 0.60	Dill seeds . . . „	0.60
Anchovy Sauce . . . bot.	0.55	Cloves . . . „	0.80
Table Salt . . . „	0.40	Bay Leaves . . . „	0.60
Dill Pickles . . . bot.	0.65	Cinnamon Stick . . . „	0.10
		„ Ground . . . „	0.25

Egyptian Cigarettes

50 High Life	\$3.50
50 Aristocratic	2.85
50 Fleur d'Orient . . .	1.70
100 Ideal	1.75
100 Royal	1.75
100 Kaiser No. 1 . . .	1.65
100 Imperial Nat . . .	1.85
100 Aida Extra	2.10
100 Superior 55	2.70
100 Imperial Extra . .	2.90
100 Grand Duchesse . .	2.50

Manila Cigars

100 Londres I	\$3.50
100 Cortado de la Reina	3.40
100 Reina Victoria . .	6.50
50 Regalia-Gracios . .	4.75
50 High Life	3.50
50 Perfectos	4.75
25 „	2.75
25 Submarines	3.65
25 Imperiales	4.25
25 Bismark	4.25
25 Excelents	4.25

U.S. Playing Cards

Bicycle	0.35
Tourist Gilt edges . . .	0.50
Trophy Whist	0.65
Congress	0.90

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馬蹄牌祛疫藥水

DISINFECTING LIQUID.

Non-corrosive.

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A perfect Cleanser, Disinfectant and Deodorizer.

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with a box of

"Sullivan's Best"

is the thing.

Departing friends sort of expect it.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 18, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.45

Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver 1923

Copper Cash per tael 1923

Sovereigns:

buying rate, @ 2-3 1/4 Tls. 7.44

Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. \$ 10.24

Peking Bar 380

Native Interest06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 27.4d.

Bank rate of discount 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s %

4 m-s %

6 m-s %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 28.40

Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 477

Consols f —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 2-3 1/4

London Demand 2-3 1/4

India T.T. 199 1/2

Paris T.T. 379

Paris Demand 379 1/2

New York T.T. 64

New York Demand 64

Hongkong T.T. 75 1/2

Japan T.T. 75 1/2

Batavia T.T. 151 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s Cds. 2-3 1/4

London 4 m-s Dooy. 2-3 1/4

London 6 m-s Cds. 2-3 1/4

London 6 m-s Dooy. 2-3 1/4

Paris 4 m-s 398 1/2

Paris 4 m-s 398 1/2

New York 4 m-s 65 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

#1 @ 2 1/4 % \$1 = Hk. Tls. 6.84

France " 885 Hk. Tls. 1 = France 4.07

Marks " " 1 = Marks 8.45

Gold \$ " 62 1/2 % Gold \$ 1 = Yen 1.38

Yen " 15 " 1 = Rupees 2.19

Espeas " 15 " 1 = Roubles 2.15

Roubles " 15 " 1 = Max. 1.80

Max. " 1.80 " 1 = Max. 1.80

No quotation.

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.425

Chinese Dollars, 72.3875

On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2

On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2

On Newchwang, Demand, 85 1/2

On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2

On Chungking, Demand, 112

On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2

On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2

On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2

On Swatow, Demand, 98

On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2

On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2

On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86 1/2

March 18, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 16.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 6 1/4 d. to 3s. 5 1/4 d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 6 1/4 d. to 3s. 5 1/4 d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Closing steady.

Last quotation, London, March 15:

Spot: 3s. 7d. to 3s. 6 1/4 d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 7d. to 3s. 6 1/4 d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Dull and easier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 16.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans, Spot 7.82d.

March-April 7.71d.

October-November 7.46d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, March 16.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 28 per cent.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate bath, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, March 18, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 38.50 March

Telephones Tls. 97.00

Amherst Tls. 2.10

Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.10

Butes Tls. 2.10

Kota Bahros Tls. 14.50

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.50

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.53

Sua Manggis Tls. 8.00

Tanah Merah Tls. 13.75

Tebongs Tls. 34.75

Sungales Tls. 3.25

Shanghai Waterworks

6% Debs. Tls. 105.00

Direct Business Reported

Yangtze Ins. \$300.00

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 93.00

Butes Tls. 2.10

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, March 18, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.15 April

Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.07 1/2 March

Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.10 cash

Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.10 April

Tanah Merah Tls. 13.75 cash

Almas Tls. 18.50 cash

Laou Kung Mow Tls. 70.00 cash

Anglo Javos Tls. 14.50 cash

Butes Tls. 2.07 1/2 cash

Semambus Tls. 2.20 cash

Taipings Tls. 3.45 cash

Sungel Duris Tls. 15.75 cash

Langkats Tls. 38.50 March

Kroovroks Tls. 34.95 cash

Pahangs Tls. 2.50 March

Tebongs Tls. 34.50 March

Direct

Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.20 April

Tebongs Tls. 35.00 cash

Butes Tls. 2.10 cash

Almas Tls. 18.25 cash

Batu Anams Tls. 2.40 cash

Soy Chees Tls. 41.00 cash

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

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AND

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Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE

Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

Lo Sun, Manager.

Yan Tsu-chun, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

38 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves " 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Batambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankow Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

..... \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco

Calcutta Canton Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Haiphong Manila Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tsingtau

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,735,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BRUSSELS: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hailan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau

chenda) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chafoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:

31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided

Profits U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents

All over the World.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank

The London Joint Stock

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom
134-135A SZECHUEN ROAD,
Tuesday, the 21st inst.
at 10 a.m.
A Long Line of Substantial
and Superior
Household Furniture
AND
Effects
also
One Pneumatic-tired Ricsshaw.
One Underwood Typewriter
(nearly new).
NOW ON VIEW.

Linen and Drapery Auction
W. FUNDER & Co.

Will sell within their Salesroom
111-113, Szechuen Road
On Monday and Tuesday,
the 20th and 21st March, 1916,
at 10 a.m. and 2 30 p.m. each day
New Spring and Summer
Superior Outfitting Goods
Without reserve
COMPRISING:

Bed and Table Linen,
Bath and Face Towels,
Curtains, Fancy Napery,
New Season's Dress Fabrics,
Piques, Lawns, Linens, Calicoes,
Serges, Poplins, Zephyrs, Muslins,
Dainty Lingerie, Chic Robe-Longues,
Swiss Embroideries,
Silk Hose and i-Hose,
Boots and Shoes for all,
Men's Shirts, Underwear and
Pyjamas,
Raincoats, Cream Serge Suitings, etc.
and

175 Lots of goods for
Children's Wear
On View Saturday, the 19th inst.
and all day Sunday, the 20th.
Catalogues on the premises.

Fresh Cream Cheese

when made pure
is
good and wholesome;
Ours
stands for the best.
Your orders welcomed
by
'Phone 4740

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations,
Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Sixth Annual Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Com-
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking
Road, on Friday, the 31st March,
1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 20th
to the 31st March, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXXVII.

Ah, all the
Cup! What boots
it to repeat

How Crawford's
Scotch is drunk
when'er we meet,

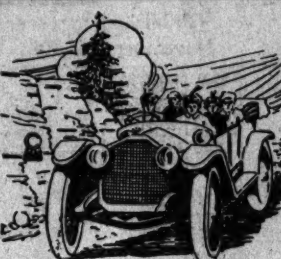
Consumed To-
morrow and drank
Yesterday—

And drinking it
is Certainly a
Treat.

CRAWFORD'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
AND HIRANO
WATER WILL
PLEASE YOU.

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants



The Auto Castle

228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W412

Prompt attention given to
REPAIRS

which are effected by expert
mechanics under European
supervision

New and Second-hand
MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE
at Bargain Prices

Every description of the most famous
British, French, and other makes
of car. Touring-cars, Landauettes,
Limousines, Two-Seaters—2 and 4
Cylinders.

THE CATHAY LACE Co.

19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to
the residents of Shanghai that they
have opened business at the above
address with a select stock of

Silks, Hand-made Laces
and

Embroideries.

Everything of first-class quality
and at moderate prices.

Inspection invited; satisfaction
guaranteed.

The Shanghai

Chemical
Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

Willard
Shocking!
It's a pleasant shock, however, to find out
how much real value you can get from Willard
Storage Battery Service. Come in and we'll
connect you with it.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods
Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders.
Est. 1895
Broadway
Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. (Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai) "Zunglee, Shanghai"

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL
PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT,
OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH
CATHEDRAL
**130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-
FURNISHED ROOMS**
EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED
PASSENGER ELEVATOR
**EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND
COOKING**
ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL
**THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT
IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY
BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE**

China Realty Co., Ltd.

WILL some kind reader please
inform me of the highest quotation
of Langkat Shares in

1914 Tls.
1915 " Shareholder.

9110

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Sixth Annual Meeting of the
Shareholders of the China Realty
Company, Ltd., will be held at the
Company's offices, 39, Nanking
Road, Shanghai, Tuesday, the 28th
day of March, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The transfer books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 18th
to the 28th of March, 1916, both
days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. J. RAVEN,
Secretary.

Shanghai, March 17th, 1916.

9107

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS
in China
IF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert
translators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?
Our Representative Calls
on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1A, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

Telephone 3809.

Societe Dramatique Francaise

LYCEUM THEATRE

April 1, 3, and 5.
In aid of Crippled French Soldiers

Cinderella. A Fairy Tale
Opera by Massenet in four acts
(In English).

Produced by Mme. Thue.
Conductor Mr. R. C. Young.

Dances and ballet under the
Misses Newcombe.

Scenery by Mrs. Denham.
Costumes by Mrs. McMichael.

1st Performance. Booking at Messrs.
International Savings Society,
69, Rue du Consulat. Open on
Monday, March 20.

2nd and 3rd Performances. Book-
ing at Messrs. Moutrie and Co.
Open on Friday, March 24.

Boxes to be auctioned at the
French Town Hall at 5.30
p.m. the same day.

9108

TO LET, a flat; two large bed-
rooms, half verandah (enclosed),
with or without board; also smaller
room, 31, Boone Road.

9101

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let,
at 61, Carter Road, superior
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing
south, large verandah and bathroom
attached. Garden, tennis, telephone.
Tram station. Excellent cuisine.
Terms moderate.

9013

TO LET, in Western district, in
private German family, one well-
furnished flat; two rooms, bath
room and large verandah. Apply to
Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

9089-M-19

19, North Szechuen Road, to let,
one large back room, also one small
room. Accommodation for table
guests. Moderate charges.

9087

TO LET, flat of three rooms and
bathroom, also 5-roomed attic, with
bathroom. Apply to Box 448,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9085

TO LET, one room with bath, all
conveniences, modern, near the
Bund. Will furnish to suit. Apply
to Box 455, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9094

TO LET, two cheerful, well-
furnished, single bedrooms, bath-
rooms attached. Centrally located,
near Bund. Excellent board and
attendance, lift, phone, and all
conveniences. Very reasonable
terms. Apply to Box 447, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9079-M-19

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excel-
lent furnished bed-sitting rooms,
facing south, with bathroom attached.
Also well-furnished attic rooms,
with or without board. Verandah,
garden, telephone, tram station.
Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

TWO rooms with bathroom and
verandah, suitable for married
couple. Cosy single room and attic.
Superior home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

9082-M-22

TO LET, very large rooms, well-
furnished, with or without board.
Apply to 36, Yuhang Road.

9078-M-28

TO LET, in private German
family, two well-furnished rooms,
with bathrooms attached, board if
desired. Terms moderate. Apply
to Box 393, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8976

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Ac-
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery
and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
ters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone
1470, Shanghai.

8605

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

9062

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen
Road, Midwife, with 25 years'
experience, is open to attend
patients. Best references.

8605

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

9092-M-21

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth
Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No
stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson,
Fochow.

8886

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Excellent rooms at
moderate rates—
with or without board

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

9086-M-19

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"
Telephone 3482

9089

TO LET, a flat; two large bed-
rooms, half verandah (enclosed),
with or without board; also smaller
room, 31, Boone Road.

9101

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let,
at 61, Carter Road, superior
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing
south, large verandah and bathroom
attached. Garden, tennis, telephone.
Tram station. Excellent cuisine.
Terms moderate.

9013

TO LET, in Western district, in
private German family, one well-
furnished flat; two rooms, bath
room and large verandah. Apply to
Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

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19, North Szechuen Road, to let,
one large back room, also one small
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bathroom, also 5-roomed attic, with
bathroom. Apply to Box 448,
THE CHINA PRESS.

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TO LET, one room with bath, all
conveniences, modern, near the
Bund. Will furnish to suit. Apply
to Box 455, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9094

TO LET, two cheerful, well-
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rooms attached. Centrally located,
near Bund. Excellent board and
attendance, lift, phone, and all
conveniences. Very reasonable
terms. Apply to Box 447, THE
CHINA PRESS.

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facing south, with bathroom attached.
Also well-furnished attic rooms,
with or without board. Verandah,
garden, telephone, tram station.
Terms very moderate.

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Superior home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

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Apply to 36, Yuhang Road.

9078-M-28

TO LET, in private German
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with bathrooms attached, board if
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PRESS.

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MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Ac-
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery
and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
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1470, Shanghai.

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By order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

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MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen
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TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

9092-M-21

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth
Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No
stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson,
Fochow.

8886

SITUATIONS WANTED

SPLENDID AMAH available
immediately, now employed in
American family. Apply to Box 449,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9086-M-19

GERMAN LADY, seeks a position
as governess in a German or Neutral
Family. Apply to Box 438, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9083

A YOUNG LADY, with two
years' experience, seeks position as
stenographer and typist. Apply to
Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

9089

A YOUNG LADY seeks position
as typist. Willing to start with
any salary. Apply to Box 445,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9075-M-19

BRITISH LADY (widow) seeks
position as manageress of hotel, or
matron of school or institution. A
capable and energetic housekeeper,
with long experience in the East.
Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9071-M-22

ACCOUNTANT, with 26 years
business experience and knowledge
of Russian, English and German
languages, would like to get work
after office hours. Apply to Box
356, THE CHINA PRESS.

8898

HOUSES TO LET

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtzeppoo Road.

9105-M-25

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE TEACHER wanted
to give foreigners Mandarin lessons.
Moderate terms. Apply to Box
461, THE CHINA PRESS.

9112-M-19

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the
French Park; containing three
rooms on ground-floor, four bed-
rooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted
with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc. China Realty Company,
Limited.

9027

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert;
containing two large rooms on
ground-floor, large hall, three bed-
rooms, two tiled bathrooms with
porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush
closets, tiled kitchen and pantry,
servants' quarters, box-rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited.

9028

GARAGES TO LET

GARAGE to let, at 77, Route
Vallon, with electric light, water,
telephone, taxes, and servants'
quarters. Tls. 10 per month.
Apply on premises.

8961

Exchange and Mart

GOOD, second-hand, visible type-
writer wanted. State maker's name
and price, to Box 458, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9102-M-19

WANTED to purchase Chinese
Property suitable for erecting Chi-
nese shops, must be in the vicinity of
the Hongkew Market, amounts
from Tls. 25,000 to Tls. 400,000.
Apply giving fullest particulars, to
Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

9092-M-21

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth
Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No
stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson,
Fochow.

8886

Smart People by Noted Artists ^{No 3}



Miss
Harriette
McAlain, Daughter
of Mr. and
Mrs. W. W.
McAlain



Children
of Mrs. E. B.
Close



From
Portraits by
Pierre Tartoue

Photos
by Hagelstet
Bro.,
N. Y.

Miss
Andree Clark,
Daughter
of Ex-Senator
W. A. Clark



Miss
Huguelle
Clark, Daughter
of Ex-Senator
W. A. Clark

NEW DISCOVERIES



ALL OVER THE EARTH

Why So Many Men PREFER to REMAIN BACHELORS

HOME without a woman! There couldn't be such a thing, according to ideas which until very recently have been accepted.

But it is different nowadays. During the last few years there has been quietly going on a sort of social revolution which has bestowed upon mere man a large measure of domestic independence. Quite commonly he considers that he can make a home for himself without any woman in it.

In one way this works out unfortunately, for it discourages matrimony. There is no doubt that the change in question has had much to do with the lessening of the number of marriages. It means just so many more old maids.

This, however, is a discussion of the matter from the man's point of view. How does he manage to make a home without a woman? And what advantage does he gain thereby?

The chief advantages he obtains are personal liberty and economy of expenditure.

As for the latter point, take the case of a man who earns a salary of \$1,500 a year. If he marries on that income, it means genteel poverty. His wife will have to do her own housework. He must continually and painfully scrimp and contrive. If babies come, life may be one long anxiety and struggle.

On the other hand, as a single man, with \$1,500, he can live in great comfort and without debt. If he has \$3,000 a year, or even \$2,500, he can live luxuriously. Within the last few years new conditions have arrived. In the larger cities at all events, which offer to the single man facilities of comfort and other advantages that formerly were not accessible to him. Most notable in this line is the bachelor apartment.

For \$25 a month he can rent an unfurnished room and bath in a desirable neighborhood, putting in his own furniture at small expense, and arranging with one of the house-boys to keep his living quarters in good order.

That is the cheapest plan. But if he can afford to pay \$50 a month he can get for that price a furnished sitting room, bedroom and bath. The house provides everything, taking care of him as if the establish-

Single Men Now GET MORE COMFORTS OF HOME Than They Would If Married

ment belonged to him. Included in the rent is valet service. His clothes are pressed, his shoes are blacked, his laundry is regularly collected and delivered. Messages for him are received at the office; likewise packages, which if delivered C. O. D. are paid for by the house. He can have checks cashed at the desk.

He may prefer a bachelor apartment with a kitchenette, in which to keep house on a small scale. It is more like a real home and the rent need not exceed \$50 a month. A capable man-servant, employed by himself, attends to all his wants, acting as a valet, cooking his meals, running his errands and performing the duty of chauffeur if he keeps a motorcar.

In such a case he will be likely to breakfast at home, get his lunches at his club or downtown and dine in his apartment when not invited out. He can even entertain in a small and agreeable way, giving card parties and little dinners with suitable chaperonage for the young ladies he may invite.

But whatever the method of living he may adopt, the bachelor of moderate income obtains such comfort as would have been beyond the reach of a man similarly situated twenty years ago. Unless he is really very poor—in which case he could not afford to marry, anyway, the boarding house (erawhile the customary refuge of the single male of small means) does not threaten him as an alternative to matrimony.

One important advantage he enjoys is that he is in demand socially, as a married man of moderate income never is. He is welcome at the houses of his married friends; he gets invitations to dinners in the city and for week-ends in the country.

If he has an income that is even barely enough to marry on he is likely to be courted socially. Though he be no longer young, he finds the girls interested in him and their mamma smiles upon him. Of young women there is so great an over-supply that a possible husband is precious. Hopes are entertained of the most confirmed bachelor, and he is treated with a corresponding consideration.

It is a working out of the inexorable law of supply and demand.

Six Reasons Why Many Men Stay Single



"Few married men's homes can equal in solid comfort a kitchenette bachelor apartment"



"The bachelor is more in demand than the married man as a guest at week-end parties."



"Once a man marries he has to give up much of the comfort and companionship of club life."



"No matter how old the bachelor grows he is always sure of lots of attention from pretty girls and their ambitious mothers."



"The bachelor saves money and still lives in greater luxury than if married."



"More servants are at the bachelor's constant beck and call than the married man could think of affording unless he were a millionaire."

To furnish additional comforts, at least fairly imitative of those of a home and in some respects altogether superior to the latter, the bachelor has his club. The club of to-day is a more highly developed institution than formerly it was. It is, in effect, a communal palace, offering all the domestic luxuries that are obtainable in the residence of a multi-millionaire, with very little to pay. A good club, indeed, is the cheapest thing in the world relatively to what it affords.

The ordinary dues (yearly subscriptions) of a properly-managed club pay for the upkeep of the es-

tablishment including wages of servants and other expenses. Supplies of all sorts, including meals, cigars and drinkables, are sold to members at approximate cost. There is usually a small profit on the bar and a very moderate charge is made for the use of billiard tables. In sum, the attractions of a very high-class hotel are offered at a minor fraction of the price. There are even luxurious baths, as well as other conveniences, including card-rooms and a library, in which, together with a choice collection of books, the current newspapers and latest magazines are available for perusal. Not least important is the automatic excellence of the service, in connection with which tipping is absolutely eliminated.

With all the advantages herein recited at his disposal, it is in the least surprising that the bachelor of to-day should so commonly elect to remain in a state of single blessedness?

In all material ways he is at least as comfortable as if he were married, and is safe from the annoyances inevitably incidental to ordinary home life.

He can provide himself with a home, and a cheerful one, even though there be no woman in it. Of feminine society and companionship he need have no lack; it seeks him.

His liberty is absolute; there is nobody to interfere with or dispute it.

His mode of living is very cheap, as compared with what it would be if he were a married man. If he is reasonably prudent he has no debts to bother him, and to domestic anxieties he is a stranger.

A selfish way of trying to solve the problems of life? Undoubtedly, yes. Disgustingly so, in fact. It is on a moral plane infinitely lower than that of the man who believes that the only proper object of existence is the pursuit of usefulness. But this is not a treatise on moral ethics; it is a discussion of the reasons why so many men nowadays are satisfied to stay single.

The most essential factor in the problem, as they view it, is that it is now entirely practicable—as it never used to be—to have a home and all the comforts thereof without a woman.

DOGS Found GUILTY of Being DISEASE CARRIERS

WHEN properly controlled and cared for a dog is a useful and pleasant thing to have on a farm. But when neglected he may become a real menace, not only by killing sheep and destroying gardens, but by spreading disease among horses, cows and other valuable live stock.

What an important part the dog plays as a carrier of disease is not generally understood, and the zoologists of the Department of Agriculture are now trying to acquaint farmers with his dangerous possibilities in this respect.

Of the disease carried to stock by dogs, the foot-and-mouth disease is probably of the greatest interest at this time. In this case the dog acts as a mechanical carrier of infection. The dog which runs across an infected farm may carry easily in the dirt on his feet the virus of this most contagious of animal diseases, and thus spread the disease to the neighboring herds. In infected localities it is absolutely essential, therefore, to keep all dogs chained and never to allow them off the farm except on leash.

There are, however, many other maladies in the spread of which the dog takes an active part. In a recent bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture it is pointed out that rabies, hydatid, ringworm, favus, double-pored tapeworm, roundworm and tongueworm are often conveyed to human beings in this way. It occasionally happens also that the dog helps fleas and ticks in transmitting bu-

bonic plague or the deadly spotted fever. Hydatid disease is caused by the presence in the liver, kidneys, brain, lungs, and other organs, of a bladder worm or larval tapeworm. Bladder worms are often as large as an orange and may be larger. A dog which is allowed to feed on carrion or the raw entrails of slaughtered animals, may eat all or part of a bladder worm, containing numerous tapeworm heads.

These tapeworm heads develop into small segmented tapeworms in the intestine of the dog. The tapeworms in turn develop eggs, which the dog may spread broadcast on grass and in drinking water, where animals can very well eat them, and thus become infected. The hog is particularly liable to this disease because of its rooting habits. The eggs may get into human food, and persons who allow dogs to lick their hands and face also run the risk of getting the eggs of the tapeworm in their systems.

Prevention on the farm consists in so restraining the dog that he cannot get at carrion or raw entrails. The latter should be boiled before being fed to dogs, and should never be thrown on the fields. If not cooked and fed, they should be burned, buried with lime, or so disposed of as not to be accessible to dogs. Proper feeding of the dog is essential, and the owner who does not feed a dog properly has no right to keep one.

The parasite which causes gid in sheep somewhat resembles the hydatid worm. A dog allowed to eat the brain of a giddy sheep may

swallow the parasite and later distribute the eggs of the resulting tapeworm over the pasture. Sheep, while grazing, swallow the eggs with the grass which they eat.

In the case of sheep dogs it is important to administer vermifuges often enough to keep them free of these worms, says a writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. In the case of sheep measles, the bladder worm in the meat, typical of this disease, is swallowed by the dog, and again the tapeworm eggs are passed by the dog to grass or water, and there are eaten by sheep.

Of the external parasites which dogs may carry to animals, fleas and the various kinds of ticks are both troublesome and dangerous. The remedy is clear. The owner must keep his dog clean, not merely for the comfort and happiness of the dog, but to prevent it from becoming a carrier of disagreeable and dangerous vermin.

These reasonable measures, important to the stock on the farm, have a direct connection with the health of the family. Where ringworm or other skin diseases break out among the children, or the worm parasites develop, it is well to determine whether a dirty or uncared-for dog may not be carrying infection on his skin or hair, or be conveying disease from carrion directly to the food and persons of his friends. Even if no one is infected with disease, the folly of allowing a dog to remain dirty and have the freedom of a home where personal cleanliness and hygiene are respected, is apparent.

RED TROUSERS Not So Bad After All

EARLY in the war it was thought that the French troops were suffering far heavier losses in battle than there was any need of because their bright red trousers made them such conspicuous targets.

To remedy this apparently serious difficulty the French military authorities began discussing the old uniforms as fast as they could and substituting for them ones of neutral hues such as the Germans and English wear.

It now appears that the red trousers are not such a serious handicap to soldiers as was at first thought and a movement is on foot to restore to the French army the gaudy garments which are so dear to the color-loving Gallic heart.

Experiments have recently been made in Europe to determine what color in a soldier's uniform is the least conspicuous to an enemy. Of ten men, two were dressed in light gray uniforms, two in dark gray, two in green, two in dark blue, and two in scarlet. All were then ordered to march off, while a group of officers remained watching them.

The first to disappear in the landscape was the light gray, and next, surprising as it may seem, the scarlet. Then followed the dark gray, while the dark blue and green remained visible long after all the other had disappeared.

Experiments in firing at blue and

red targets, made at the same time, proved that blue could be more easily seen at a distance than red.

All this seems to indicate the French soldier is as safe in red trousers as he would be in those of any color with the single exception of very light gray.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS...

How Much Sugar We Eat.

AMERICANS eat more sugar than the people of any other land. Our per capita consumption of it is more than ninety-five pounds a year.

What the Bible Contains.

SOMEBODY possessed of unlimited time and patience has figured that the Bible contains 3,586,473 letters, forming 775,693 words, 31,737 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books.

Ministers Live Longest.

STATISTICS show that a religious life tends to prolong existence in this country, and that ministers are among the longest-lived individuals. Brain workers live longer than those who labor with their muscles, women longer than men and the married longer than the single.

USE YOUR OWN BODY TO MEASURE WITH When There's NO YARD STICK HANDY

"I WISH I knew the dimensions of that opening," said one man to another, "but I have no rule with me. I guess I'll have to come back again this afternoon and measure it."

The opening was a rectangular hole in the ground that had been cemented to the top and which needed a cover.

"Why don't you measure it now," said the other man, "and save yourself the extra trip?"

"Why, as I tell you," was the reply, "I have no rule with me. I might pace it off, but you can't tell that way to within a few inches and the measurement must be accurate."

"Well, don't let a little thing like that bother you. I have no rule, either, but I'll give you the dimension of each side within half an inch, anyway. Will that be near enough?"

It would and so the man measured it. "My shoe is exactly 11 1/4 inches long," he said. "Make a memorandum of what I do and we can verify the measurements when we get to a rule."

Placing his heel to a line drawn from the angle of the corner and putting the heel of one foot to the toe of the other, he measured off ten shoe lengths and made a mark at the foremost toe. Then he stretched his right hand in a span, thumb at the toe mark, and scratched another mark at the tip of his middle finger. To this latter mark he placed the side of his thumb and noted that the opposite side of this digit just touched the parallel mark, indicating the end of the side he was measuring.

"Now," he said, "you have ten times 11 1/4 inches, which is 112 1/2 inches. I span exactly 9 inches, making 121 1/2 inches, and my thumb is just an inch wide at the first knuckle, making 122 1/2 inches, and that is the length of the opening. Now for the width."

Following the same process, he measured eight shoe lengths and marked the distance. Then he laid his hand down flat, the heel of the palm touching the mark he had just made, called off 7 1/4 inches for the other to note down,



"If you carry in your head the exact distance from finger tip to finger tip of your outstretched arms, you will be able to measure many things without the aid of a yard stick or tape."

marked that and placed his hand again, palm down, but this time measuring with its width at the knuckles. The side of his hand came exactly to the end of the narrower of the two sides.

"Put down 4 inches more," he said. "That is eight shoe lengths, or 90 inches,

plus 7 1/4 inches, plus 4 inches. The opening is therefore 10 feet 3 1/4 inches by 8 feet 5 1/4 inches, and you'll be perfectly sure in going ahead on those measurements."

Testing the result when they arrived where they had access to a two-foot rule

it was found to be correct within an 1/4 of an inch, which was near enough.

"Long ago," volunteered the unique measurer, "more as a matter of curiosity than anything else, I made measurements of several members of my body and remembered them. Here is the schedule. It has helped me out many a time:

- Length of first joint of fore finger, 1 inch.
- Length of first joint of thumb, 1 1/2 inches.
- Width of palm at knuckles, pressed flat, 3 1/2 inches.
- Across palm from second thumb knuckle, 4 inches.
- Around palm at knuckles, 8 1/2 inches.
- Length of middle finger from third or palm knuckles to tip, 4 inches.
- From heel of palm to tip of middle finger, 7 1/2 inches.
- Span, from tip of thumb to tip of middle finger, 9 inches.
- Length of forearm from tip of

elbow to tip of middle finger, arm bent to form a right angle, 19 inches.

Length of forearm from elbow to heel of palm, 11 1/2 inches.

From heel to top of knee, leg bent to form a right angle, 23 1/2 inches.

Length of shoe, heel to tip, 11 1/4 inches.

Height, 5 feet, 8 1/2 inches.

Tip to tip of fingers, with arms outstretched, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Extreme reach, standing on heels, one arm extended upward, to tip middle finger, 7 feet.

"With your own measurements in mind," he continued, "you cannot only measure short spaces, but you can quickly construct a ten-foot pole, or one of any length, for that matter, and measure a plot of ground, a building, a floor, the walls of a room or almost anything else, even if you haven't a rule with you. Of course, it wouldn't do for surveying or any other process that requires absolute accuracy, but for general work it isn't at all bad."

New Simplicity Dresses By Lady Duff-Gordon

PHOTOS BY BURKE ATWELL, CHI.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

FOR your approval to-day I submit two gowns which show what charming results can be attained by wedding simplicity and good taste.

One is of a flesh-tinted lace in different widths, with inlets of cream-colored val laces helping to enrich the general effect. Two ruchings of a pink ribbon in different widths are also placed in circular lines around the skirt, which is worn over a small hoop, and an underskirt of pink.

The girde is of a mauvish shade and the same pink, while the bodice in laces matches the skirt, the sleeves being long and transparent. A little bouquet of lavender, pink and blue flowers gives the final touch to an entirely "Lucile" gown.

Her little cap is a large feature in the making up of this beautiful gown. It is mediaeval in shape, being drawn close across the forehead much in the same way nuns wear their kerchiefs, with a double frill at the back and two long ends of blue ribbon tied behind a little puff of curls.

The small picture shows a little more elaborate dress, both in color and in material. It is of lemon-colored satin, banded with silver lace, with a heavy silver lace apron. Again, this is worn over a pink underskirt, this time the hoop being of silver. The little coat is of lemon-colored satin lined with peach messaline, and has a collar and border of chinchilla.



A More Elaborate "Lucile" Gown of Lemon-Colored Satin, with Bands of Silver Lace and a Heavy Silver Lace Apron



A Typical "Lucile" Gown

It is of Flesh-Tinted Lace in Different Widths, with Inlets of Cream-Colored Val Laces Helping to Enrich the General Effect. The Little Cap is Mediaeval in Shape, and is Drawn Close Across the Forehead in Much the Same Way That Nuns Wear Their Kerchiefs. At the Back is a Double Frill, with Two Long Ends of Blue Ribbon Tied Behind a Little Puff of Curls.

The Anglo-American Shoe Co.

[21, Nanking Road, Shanghai.]

For Spring-Wear



The **Wichert-Archmode Shoe**, in a large variety of styles, all distinctly above the ordinary.

A choice of ours, that we take pleasure in bringing to your attention for immediate use.

The graceful lines; the quality of materials; and the evidence of fine shoe making will prove appealing to every lady who has the love of a good shoe in her veins.

These shoes will look on your feet like those you see and admire on others.

For Gentlemen:—

We recommend "The Nettle-ton," "Upham" and "Excelsior" Shoes.

Once you secure (through wearing experience), a knowledge of the **Value, Comfort, Hold-their-Shape-Elegance**, and the **Economy** of these make of Shoes; those of less careful construction will not interest you.



The Anglo-American Shoe Co.

Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

Definite Foreign Policy For U.S.

By Henry Hobart Knox

TO a dispassionate observer it would appear that the paramount question of the day, that of armament, is being agitated at the wrong end. We are directing our attention to effects before considering causes, and are discussing defence without any clear idea of what we mean to defend and against whom. Hence, the need of the hour is a concrete foreign policy which can be recognized by the people and for whose fulfillment congress and the Administration can be held accountable. Happily, there are indications of a growing consciousness of this need, and the conference of the National Security League, to meet presently at Washington, includes in its program a discussion of "World Politics and Our Country's Relation Thereto."

We are now drifting aimlessly, whereas a nation can no more than an individual afford to live without a guiding principle, and guiding principles are better formulated in normal times than in the excitement of crisis. The wayfarer suddenly confronted with a footpath is ill conditioned for deliberation and is prone to do the wrong thing, unless in the security of his home he has previously decided on a course in such case, whether to yield his purse, argue the matter or reach for his weapon, according to his conception of what is best worth while.

A WORLD policy must be founded on two elements: First, our own aims and ambitions, and, second, such foreign aspirations as concern us either adversely or favorably. It must be compounded of diplomacy and statecraft, and it is to diplomats and statesmen, as distinct from officeholders, that we must look for the formulation of the desires of the people, which now are but vague and unuttered. Furthermore, the formula will fall to become a possession of the people unless their leaders, by heeding the laws of mass psychology, provide them with a watchword, a concrete expression of their aims, which can be shouted or cheered. Such cries as "Not one cent for tribute" and "Fifty-four forty or fight" have been powerful incentives to action, and even the more static "place in the sun" and "Italia Irredenta" are making history today.

One effect of the war on American opinion has been to arouse a general interest in the working of the European mind. For the first time within memory the man in the street is manifesting a curiosity about the underlying motives of peoples speaking in strange tongues. First, in August, 1914, he hears the names of Nietzsche and Treitschke and the rest, after the bearers of those names had spent their lives in teaching their ideals. He learns that von Bernhardi has for years been preaching a jihad. He has formed some notions of the application of Pan-Germanism to European relations, but has as yet learned but vaguely that Pan-Germanism is not

limited by any continent or hemisphere.

WHAT von Bernhardt accomplished in his exposition of his country's designs on her neighbors was undertaken a dozen years earlier by one Freiherr von Edelsheim, an officer of the General Staff, in respect of adventure overseas, in his monograph, rudely written and roughly translated into English under the title "Operations Upon the Sea." This little book is not likely to become popular, but nevertheless affords highly interesting reading to any American whose horizon extends outside the three-mile limit. Simply and earnestly the Freiherr appeals for preparation to the last detail of all that makes for readiness to strike with lightning-like suddenness, not at his country's foes—there is always time to prepare hostile expeditions against open enemies—but against weak or unsuspecting nations across the seas.

He discusses frankly a surprise invasion of England and also of the United States. He says, page 86: "Operations against the United States of North America must be entirely different. With that country in particular political friction, manifest in commercial aims, has not been lacking in recent years and has until now been chiefly removed by acquiescence on our part. However, as such submission has a limit the question arises as to what means we can develop to carry out our purpose with force in order to combat the encroachment of the United States upon our interests." Again, page 88: "If an unexpected invasion of the United States is prevented it must be emphasized that the weakness and inexperience of their regular army would essentially facilitate a quick invasion." And again, page 91: "We should be in a position to seize within a short time many of their important and rich cities, to cut off their means of supply, disorganize all governmental affairs, assume control of all useful buildings, confiscate all war and transport supplies and lastly to impose heavy indemnities."

THINGS have progressed in Germany since these lines were published, for Freiherr von Edelsheim's appeal has been heeded and the means provided. Our own General Staff assures us that a quarter of a million German soldiers of all arms could be thrown upon our shores within ten days of a given date and four hundred thousand more within forty-eight days. This is interesting information, but of even greater concern than Germany's power is Germany's purpose.

It is now for the American people to determine what, if any, sacrifices they are willing to make in order to discourage such attempts. Will they submit, will they drift, or will they give in full measure of their money and their sons. It behooves them to decide promptly, lest "Dazed by many doubts, they wake the drumming guns that have no doubts."

What Earth Has Not Yet Heard

Maurice Maeterlinck, the distinguished Belgian writer, has a striking article on "The Will of Earth" in the *Daily News*.

"Our enemies are urged forward by a force that drives us back," he declares. "They are marching with nature, whereas we are striving against the great current that sweeps the globe. The earth has an idea, which is no longer ours."

"She remains convinced that man is an animal in all things like other animals."

"She has not yet observed that he is withdrawing himself from the herd."

"She does not yet know that he has climbed her highest mountainpeaks."

"She has not yet heard tell of justice, pity, loyalty and honor; she does not realize what they are, or else confounds them with weakness, clumsiness, fear and stupidity."

"She has stopped short at the original certitudes which were indispensable to the beginnings of life."

"She is lagging behind us; and the space which divides us is rapidly increasing."

"She thinks less quickly; she has not yet had time to understand us. Moreover, she does not reckon as we do; and for her the centuries are less than our years."

"She is slow because she is almost eternal, while we are prompt because we have not many hours before us."

"It may be that one day her thought will overtake ours; in the meantime we have to vindicate our advance and to prove to ourselves, as we are beginning to do, that it is lawful to be in the right as against

her, that our advance is not fatal and that it is possible to maintain it."

"For it is becoming difficult to argue that earth, or nature, is always right. We have discovered that far from being infallible she is continually making mistakes."

"She gropes and hesitates. She does not know precisely what she wants. She begins by making stupendous blunders. She first peoples the world with uncouth and incoherent monsters, not one of which is capable of living; these all disappear. Gradually she acquires, at the cost of the life which she creates, an experience that is the cruel fruit of the immeasurable suffering which she unfeelingly inflicts. At last she grows wiser, curbs and amends herself, corrects herself, returns upon her footsteps, repairs her errors, expending her best energies and her highest intelligence upon the correction."

"It is beyond dispute that she is improving her methods, that she is more skilful, more prudent, less extravagant than at the outset. And yet the fact remains that, in every department of life, in every organism, down to our own bodies, there is a survival of bad workmanship, of two-fold functions, of oversights, changes of intention, absurdities, useless complications and meaningless waste. We have therefore no reason to believe that our adversaries are in the right because earth is with them. Earth does not possess the truth any more than we do."

"This is why our efforts are difficult and worthy of praise. We are setting ourselves—we cannot too often repeat it—against the will of earth."

POETRY AND THE WAR BY H.S.

THE question has frequently been asked recently "How comes it that in the most tremendous crisis in history, when the ghastliest cruelties, the most poignant sufferings, the most moving heroisms, and stupendous national resolves and pledges are thrilling the world as never before; when all horror, and all beauty, all villainess and all nobility are being wrought on an incredibly gigantic scale—how comes it that all these things, the very breath and souls of poetry and literature have evoked so little that is great, or even faintly adequate?"

In these Dantesque days when even the shrieks of hate, and the hissings of treachery and infamy are in the major key, the sounds struck by those from whom we might expect great notes come, when they come at all, in a subdued minor. The Times, a short while ago, published a collection of verse born of the terrific struggle, and, with a few exceptions, the writing seemed forced and thin; over all was an air of being overwhelmed by the immensity of the thing written about, and the smallness and feebleness of words to deal with such monstrous happenings. One thought of a sculptor endeavoring, with a handful of clay, to fashion the image of some titanic ante-diluvian reptile-beast. The ghastly and sublime realities of this war appear to have been too great for mere literature. At all events the finest things our men of genius have written, for example Chesterton's beautiful "Flemish Wife," Masfield's exquisite lines on the quiet countryside in England on the eve of war, Rupert Brooke's splendid sonnets, and Kipling's fine "For all we have" and still finer "Outlaws," real poetry as they are, seem to lack the awful grip, and terrible effectiveness of almost any issue of a daily paper, where the unutterable tragedies of Belgium, Poland, and Armenia— that incredibly infamous Armenian story!—stun the soul, that a moment before, had been thrilled by some wonderful picture of France's deadly quiet and calm, some airman's well-nigh unbelievable exploits, or by countless deeds of supreme horror, and self-sacrifice in trench, or submarine-assassinated liner. Every column, every line almost, chronicles the doings of what appear not to be men, but Gods or Devils. Everything is on a giant scale and Homer seems nearer to these days than the great victorians, or our poets of today.

It is a little strange that the poem which most reflects the spirit of this awful world-tragedy, should have been written three years before the outbreak of war by a boy who had lived his eighteen years entirely secluded from the world. This boy, Clark Ashton Smith, is the son of a lady who, teaching in a village school in California, married the local "ne'er do well," a proceeding which drew down upon her the grave disapproval of the man "rigidly righteous" in the narrow little community, who showed their sense of injured virtue in the time-honored manner of the "unco quit" by inflicting as much pain as possible on the offending school-teacher. The result was that when her husband died suddenly, a short time after their baby boy was born, Mr. Ashton Smith, rather than continue to suffer in the puritanic atmosphere of the village, and grieving over the loss of her one friend—Ashton Smith, like many another black sheep, seems to have been a fascinating prodigal, with the power of inspiring great love—took her small baby, and smaller savings into the mountains and here, practically cut off from the world, made a new home for herself and child by repainting an abandoned cabin, left by some hermit mountaineer who had fled from its loneliness.

Here the mother brought up the young poet. She knew and loved great literature, the old and the new, and all the boy ever heard or felt, was of greatness. Triviality never came within his pen. The noblest

of thoughts, and emotions, a human being he some day will be, mother's devoted love and care, and in that desperately slow progression is sloughing off the craving for physical combat, and the destruction of his fellow man. The party from San Francisco came across this singular educational center, and were amazed at some poems they found there. Poems which seemed almost dehumanized, they dealt so entirely with Nature. The sky, storms, pine-needles, the music of the "wind worrying through the wilderness" these were all caught with the freshness and poignancy of some wild thing. Great things, felt as a bird or beast might feel them, "told in the tongue of the mightiest 'Lords of Language'." The purely human things which have usually inspired great singers—Friendship, Love—especially Love—had no place here, Pan himself seemed to have taken a boy's shape, and was fluting his music in a little shack on the mountain-side.

Unquestionably a singular education, but who shall call it unuseful, unless one feel that it is unuseful to be so much a part of Nature, and so elemental as to be terrified—as this boy of eighteen was—at his first sight of a roaring street in San Francisco, and its demon "trolley" cars. Certainly he was no town-lover, and fled as soon as possible from the loneliness of loneliestings at the Bohemian Club, to the companionship, and revelry of his winds among the pines.

THE point—rather slowly reached—is that in the small book of this boy's poems, published before this terrible war commenced, is a singular poem called "Nero." The Emperor is watching the awful spectacle of burning Rome, and, as he watches, his diseased epileptic's mind boils over in a frenzy of mad ecstacy. He hails with ecstasy the flames, and misery, and listening with a maniac's joy to the agonized screams of the burning men and women and children, exults that his foul deed has in some small way expressed him, and partially satisfied his artist's craving for some perfect work of ruin and desolation; but only partially, he laments that the occasion is too insignificant to give his God-like powers of destruction full scope. The strange but immensely powerful poem closes with this madman's dream of a fitting scene for the adequate expression of his genius for ruin, and, in a final vision of omnipotence, beginning "Were I God" he pictures himself setting planets and stars in one inconceivable warring crash; the forces of chaos and cosmos in their death-struggles.

Galsworthy's answer to the query with which this article opened may be the true one, it is, at any rate, extremely interesting. He says: "Because pens lie unused, or are but feebly wielded over the war, they would have us believe that modern literature has been found wanting. 'Lo!' they say, 'how it feels when put to the touchstone of great events, and the thrilling realities of war.' I think this is nonsense. . . . In the words of a certain officer, war is now 'damn dull, damn dirty, and damn dangerous.' . . . In our consciousness today there is a violent divorce between our admiration for the fine deeds, the sacrifices and heroisms of this war, and our feeling about war itself. A shadowy sense of awful waste hangs over it all in the mind of the simplest soldier as in that of the subtlest penman. It may be real that we fight for our existence, and our conceptions of liberty and justice, but we feel all the time that we ought not to have had to fight . . . that we have grown out of such savagery; that the whole business is a kind of monstrous madness suddenly shut loose on the world. . . . 'Such feelings in ancient days were never in the souls of ordinary men, whether soldiers or civilians. In the days of Elizabeth or Themistocles, those so-called 'heroic ages' the 'thrilling realities of war' were truly the realities of life and feeling. Today they are but as a long nightmare. Man is slowly, by means of thought, and life, and art, evolving from the animal he was, into the

individuals to an absolute political idea. Under their conception of the State, Government does not derive its authority from the governed. Its authority is autocratic or self-derived. Authority inheres in the Government as the representation of an absolute idea. The function of Government is, therefore, to impose on the individuals the principle of a super-real harmony and to create the community by compelling conformity to this principle. Government is not the servant of the people, as which we proclaim it in this country. Government is the servant and the visible representation of an invisible, ideal State. In logical agreement with this conception of the State and the Government, the Germans hold that the nation, analogous to the State, is a super-reality in and through which the State as the "civil over-soul" asserts itself among other States, and, if need be, over them.

Americans feel, even if they have not taken the trouble to think about political principles, that the nation, analogous to the State, is the community of the individuals, functioning, however, as an integral part of humanity. We believe that in and through the nation the community of the individuals, which is the State, expresses its ideals of humanity and establishes its membership in the human family. Our nation is, therefore, a community of individuals founded on the principle that the liberty and the progress of a community are the mutual affair of all communities or States. The German nation, on the other hand, representing as it does the autocratic theory of the State, is regarded as a law unto itself among nations. It exists independent of the principle of mutuality. Like the commandment of old, the political ideal of German nationalism proclaims: "Thou shalt have no other God beside Me!"—and in so proclaiming it is quite logical. For, since the nation is merely the State functioning internationally, and since the State is an autocratic entity, it would be absurd to look for an accommodation of interests. The nation's interests are absolutely paramount, and no other nation or people can be permitted to assert any rights that contravene these interests.

The naked earth is warm with Spring,
And with green grass and bursting trees
Leans to the sun's gaze glorying,
And quivers in the sunny breeze;
And life is color and warmth and light,
And a striving evermore for these;
And he is dead who will not fight;
And who dies fighting has increase.

The fighting man shall from the sun
Take warmth, and life from the glowing earth;
Speed with the light-foot winds to run,
And with the trees to newer birth;
And find, when fighting shall be done,
Great rest, and fullness after death.

All the bright company of Heaven
Hold him in their high comradeship,
The Dog-Star and the Sisters Seven,
Orion's Belt and sworded hip,
The woodland trees that stand together,
They stand to him each one a friend;
They gently speak in the windy weather;
They guide to valley and ridges' end.

The kestrel hovering by day,
And the little owls that call by night,
Bid him be swift and keen as they,
As keen of ear, as swift of sight.

The blackbird sings to him, "Brother, brother,
"If this be the last song you shall sing,
"Sing well, for you may not sing another;
"Brother, sing."

In dreary doubtful waiting hours,
Before the brazen frenzy starts,
The horses show him nobler powers;
O patient eyes, courageous hearts!

And when the burning moment breaks,
And all things else are out of mind,
And only Joy-of-Battle takes
Him by the throat, and makes him blind,

Through joy and blindness he shall know,
Not caring much to know, that still
Nor lead nor steel shall reach him, so
That it be not the Destined Will.

The thundering line of battle stands,
And in the air Death moans and sings;
But Day shall clasp him with strong hands,
And Night shall fold him in soft wings.

Why Germany Won't Disavow The Lusitania

The Basic Principle of the Political Philosophy of Her People Is That the State Can Do No Wrong

By John Firman Coar, Ph.D.,
(Professor of Germanic Languages
and Literature, Adelphi College.)

An editorial article "Nearing a Settlement," in the New York Times, says:

"The conclusion is equally unescapable that the orders of the Berlin Government set up no distinction between enemy subjects and neutral subjects or citizens aboard the vessel. The orders authorized an attack upon neutral American citizens." This can be granted. The deduction will be disputed. The article continues as follows:

"This important admission makes the illegality of the act so flagrant and plain that the German Government cannot definitely withhold disavowal."

Flagrant and plain to whom? To the American? Yes! To the German? No! The German Government may in effect disavow the sinking of the Lusitania. It will, however, do so, merely because it knows that a break with the United States at this moment would have disastrous consequences for the German cause. It will not disavow the act because it is convinced of its plain and flagrant illegality, much less because the German people are so convinced. The German people have no such conviction. On the contrary, their conviction runs in diametrically the opposite direction. To this fact we Americans should not, blind ourselves, for our future relations with the German people depend on a clear understanding of their present attitude.

For more than a generation, the people of Germany have been systematically trained into the acceptance and in the practice of the Hegelian philosophy of the State. Germans do not regard the State as the community of the individuals, but as an entity in itself, independent of the community or its individuals. It is a super-reality, a philosophical abstraction, or postulate, comparable to that of the Church. They do not view the State as coming into existence in response to the social instinct in the individuals or in response to the consciousness of the mutuality of their individual interests. On the contrary, they hold that the community is created through the State, that is to say, through the allegiance of the in-

dividuals to an absolute political idea.

Under their conception of the State, Government does not derive its authority from the governed. Its authority is autocratic or self-derived. Authority inheres in the Government as the representation of an absolute idea. The function of Government is, therefore, to impose on the individuals the principle of a super-real harmony and to create the community by compelling conformity to this principle. Government is not the servant of the people, as which we proclaim it in this country. Government is the servant and the visible representation of an invisible, ideal State. In logical agreement with this conception of the State and the Government, the Germans hold that the nation, analogous to the State, is a super-reality in and through which the State as the "civil over-soul" asserts itself among other States, and, if need be, over them.

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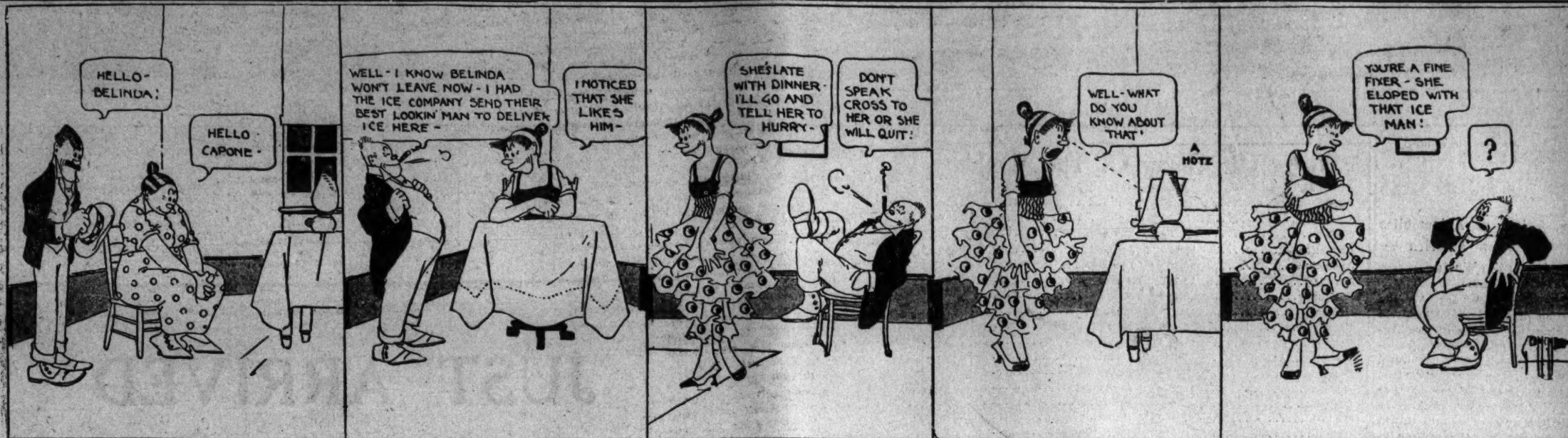
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Little Bobbie's Pa As an Explorer He Astounds a Scientist

By William F. Kirk

Ma's unkel was up to the house last nite, he is a grate explorer & he has jest cain back from Pattygony.

Well, old sport, sed Pa, jest as if he had known Ma's unkel all his life, how did you leave everything down in old Pattygony?

I beg pardon, sed Ma's unkel, his naim is Professor Black.

I sed how did you leave all the gay dogs in Pattygony?

There are vary few speeshies of dogs in Pattygony, sed Professor Black. I am not interested in canines. I saw sum interesting vulpines, however. One speeshies is particularly feroshus.

That's jest what I like, sed Pa. Give me a feroshus vulpine for a pet any time. I like to taim them. I spose you shot a lot of partridges in Pattygony.

I didnt see any, sed the professor. I was down there looking for the

auk, wich I do not beleve is yet extinct, no matter what the scientists say.

I dont beleve it eether, I sed. I shot one yesterday with my new gun, a chikien auk.

The Professor beegan to laff & sed: My deer little man, that is a hawk, h-a-w-k. The Auk is different.

Certingly, sed Pa. The H is silent, as in Cincinnati. I shud have been along with you on that trip, Prof. There are few strange, wild places on this planet ware my footsteps have not been.

So you, too, have been in the far places, sed the Professor.

Oh yes, sed Pa. Beefoar I settled down and made a fortune in the printing bizness I was seldom in one place long at a time. It was funny how I kep leaping from state to state, from continent to continent.

Is that so, sed the professor. That is indeed interesting.

Yes indeed, sed Pa. The sheriff often spoke about me and my roaming nature.

Did you happen, wile in Pattygony, to see any of the odd little lizards called the Spikface?

Did I? sed Pa. Why, I had one for a pet. It used to walk me every morning. I can fele that spide yet, sed Pa. Naterally it got vary much attached to me and I was going to bring it home with me, but it got anthrax and sum complicashuns set in and it breethed its last, the poor littel thing. It cried wen I toald it Deth was cumming.

They are vary affeckshunate, sed the Professor.

But the most interesting littel animal in Pattygony, sed Pa, is, to my mind, the barking flea. They do not

care for the natives, but have a sort o wistful affeckshun, Pa sed, for a good looking white man. I had several of them at one time and found it vary hard to git rid of them.

They wasent so bad wen they kep quiet, but wen thay was disturbed thay made a noise like the bloodhounds after Eliza.

I didnt come in contact with them, sed the Professor. It is funny that while I was down there I didnt hear about your expedishun.

It was a vary gumshoe affair, sed Pa. I didnt cair to have my exack where-abouts known at that time, even to my close frends. I figgerd that I was on the verge of a discovery that wud dumfound Science and I found it. I found the Tongue-Tied wimmen of the lest tribe of the Amazons. Not one of them cud say a word, the divine creeturs. While a guest of that tribe, sed Pa, I spent the only reely peeceful moments I have known since I married this niece of yures.

After the Professor was gone Pa went rite to bed and Ma didnt git a chanst to skold him.

Questions Answered

Members of Parliament

M. E. T.—The members of the British Parliament are elected, of course, by the votes of the British people. Great Britain, it must be remembered, is a democracy.

Presidential Vote

J. C.—The popular vote in the Presidential election of 1912 was divided as follows: Wilson, Democrat, 6,291,038; Taft, Republican, 3,484,673; Roosevelt, Progressive, 4,121,755. Wilson's plurality was 2,169,253. The Prohibition vote was 210,443, and the Socialist 913,156.



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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1916

U.S. HAS 77 PER CENT OF ALL MOTOR CARS

Census Taken of Automobiles
Shows How America
Leads the World

New York, February 7.—The population of the automobile world—meaning the number of gas buggies now on wheels—is approximately 3,114,000. Automobile world means world, too, for that is the number that the Horseless Age estimates there are on earth. In view of the number of cars turned out every year, the old question of "Where do all the pins go?" might be changed to "Where do all the automobiles go?"

This total seems astonishingly small when it is considered that the latest registration figures indicate that there are 2,400,000 automobiles in the United States alone. The United States has long been recognized as the foremost manufacturer and consumer of motor vehicles, but it remains for the tabulation of figures such as those mentioned above most strikingly to illustrate this supremacy. Approximately 77 per cent. of the world's automobiles are being operated over the roads of this country.

An idea of the position the United States occupies in the motoring field may be gained when it is known that the 714,000 cars in service in other sections of the world represent less than the total of cars registered in the states of New York, Ohio, California and Iowa.

There is one important factor in connection with the compilation of these figures which has to be reckoned with but which tends further to advance the standing of the United States as a nation of automobilists. This is the war now raging on the other side of the Atlantic. The leading nations involved in this struggle include the foremost of the European automobile builders and users. In Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy practically all the privately owned motor vehicles have been requisitioned for military service, in which their period of usefulness is decidedly limited.

No Official Figures

The absence of official figures of the number of cars in use in these countries makes it necessary to estimate the "motor population," using as the basis for this approximation the number of vehicles officially recorded before the war, adding the machines shipped from the United States to the various countries since the spring of 1914 and also including a moderate allowance for the vehicles that might have been made at home in the war period. It must be remembered, however, that in view of the fact that the various factories are in effect government controlled, the number of cars produced for private consumption is indeed very small. In Great Britain practically all the motor car factories have been converted into munition plants, but in France several of the automobile companies are permitted to assemble parts made before the war into cars for private use.

Many of the countries recorded in the accompanying table do not officially enumerate the motor vehicles within their borders, the figures shown having been obtained from reports from consular officers and United States government export statistics. The United States, of course, ranks first, having more than three times as many cars as all the other countries combined. Great Britain comes second with its 276,690 cars, which represents about one vehicle to every nine in this country. France and Germany, with their networks of good roads and years of advance over the United States in the general manufacture of motor vehicles, occupy third and fourth places respectively with 98,400 and 71,450. It is interesting to note in connection with these four countries that their standing in the automobile manufacturing line is relatively the same at that given above for consumption.

Canada Produces Few

Canada, on the other hand, has never been a quantity manufacturer of automobiles, but has always been the heaviest purchaser of cars made in this country. Within the last few years several American manufacturers have established plants in the Dominion where cars are assembled. Most of these cars, however, have been made for export purposes, the Canadian assembled machines getting a preferential tariff over the United States cars when being shipped to the British colonies.

While Canada ranks fifth in the motor nations with 55,660 cars Mexico, on our southern border, is well down in the list with but 5,290 cars. Australia is a country of exclusively imported cars, a large por-

Motor Car Census Of The World

Afghanistan	65	India	7,735
Algeria	5,900	Italy	13,000
Arabia	50	Jamaica	548
Argentina	12,550	Japan	1,500
Australia	20,350	Libya	400
Austria	13,160	Madagascar	75
Belgium	9,400	Mexico	4,290
Bolivia	19	Morocco	420
Brazil	5,400	New Zealand	10,060
British N. Borneo	5	Nicaragua	18
British S. Africa	8,340	Norway	975
Bulgaria	4,050	Panama	18
Burma	800	Persia	27
Canada	55,660	Peru	350
Ceylon	2,150	Philippines	2,580
Chile	678	Porto Rico	2,400
China	714	Portugal	2,500
Colombia	1,131	Rumania	1,800
Costa Rica	145	Russia	15,360
Cuba	2,695	Salvador	37
Denmark	8,525	Samoa	10
Dutch East Indies	7,431	Santo Domingo	45
Ecuador	171	Servia	120
Egypt	873	Siam	750
France	98,400	Spain	9,000
Germany	71,455	Straits Settlements	2,193
Great Britain	276,690	Sweden	6,086
Greece	335	Switzerland	5,100
Guatemala	210	Trinidad	275
Haiti	45	Tunis	945
Holland	3,750	Turkey	525
Honduras	9	United States	2,400,000
Hongkong	65	Uruguay	1,810
Hungary	6,200	Venezuela	775
Iceland	11	Zanzibar	40

tion being sent from America, and contains about 20,350 machines. Of the South American countries, with their total of over 23,200 cars, Argentina holds the leading position with 12,550 cars, with Brazil and Uruguay following with 5,400 and 1,810 cars.

Russia until three years ago imported all its automobiles. About a year before the breaking out of the war two motor car manufacturing plants were established, one at Riga and the other at Moscow, but the little progress made along production lines was abruptly halted by the war. Among the concerns that distributed the 15,360 machines in use in Russia are several representatives of American car manufacturers. Austria's manufacturing activities are also modest, a majority of the 13,160 cars carrying Austrian license plates being made outside its borders. Italy, the home of several cars which have gained considerable prestige in this country and the land where the automobile owner pays, or at least did pay before the war, 50 cents a gallon for his gasoline, is ninth in the list of motoring nations with 13,000 cars.

50 Cents for Gasoline
The price of gasoline, not only in Italy but in all Europe, has had an important influence on the development of the automobile. Although automobilists of the United States are at present in a furor over gasoline being retailed at an average of 22 cents a gallon, it might make them feel that their lot is not a hard one after considering that before the war motorists of Great Britain were paying in the neighborhood of 26 cents a gallon and car owners of continental Europe from 40 to 50 cents a gallon for their motor fuel. The great distances from the American and Russian oil fields to the European centers of population and the government tax placed upon gasoline brought about these high prices. A comparison of the 6 cents a gallon levied on this fuel by the British government and the 1 cent a gallon tax proposed for this country is also interesting at this time.

THE USES OF A SIDE-CAR

London, February 5.—In addition to carrying a passenger, and thereby improving the sociableness of motoring, the side car attachment has opened up many fields of usefulness. The adoption of the mechanically propelled vehicle for general transport is becoming general, but it has its limitations, for unless there is sufficient work to keep a motor wagon constantly employed, it has been found in many cases that the upkeep of the vehicle is in excess of the value of the services rendered. However, many small firms have found a way to overcome this drawback by the use of a motor cycle and side carrier in the form of a crate or covered in box. Of course, such a delivery vehicle will not suit all businesses, because the goods to be handled may be too great in weight or bulk; but there are numerous firms handling comparatively small wares for which the combination machine is admirably adapted.

In several countries, and in Australia and New Zealand in a lesser degree, drapers, grocers, butchers, newsgirls, etc., are using the motor cycle and carrier with a great saving in time and money, while the milk man is also turning his attention to the machine. In certain cities in the old world the sidecar combination is being used as a taxicab, and liberal patronage has been accorded it. The latest development, perhaps, is where, in America, the machine is used in street cleaning. In front of the side car is a steel brush, which may be depressed so as to bring it into contact with the pavement. The brush then scrapes and loosens up the dirt, so that the rotary broom, which is immediately behind it, can sweep it up. A handle is attached to the side of the driver's seat. When this is raised the broom is lowered into contact with the pavement and caused to rotate. When the handle is lowered, the broom rotating mechanism is thrown out of operation. A machine of this type is particularly adapted for use on streets paved with asphalt or with wood. These machines have been tried in Washington, and have proved very efficient.

St. Louis Speed Cops Use Ford Roadsters

Force 'Fordized' To Curb Drivers Who Become Accustomed To Motorcycle Minions

The motorcycle squads of all the important cities have done nearly everything to make themselves less conspicuous to the joy rider and the chauffeur who thinks speed laws are made only to be broken, except paint themselves battleship gray. They have donned citizen's clothes, khaki uniforms, etc., but the weather eye of the motorist usually is given considerable exercise through backward glances, as with the other he reads the sign, "Speed limit 15 miles an hour," and then steps on the accelerator until the speedometer registers 20.25 and over an hour.

Let the beacon eye of a motorcycle come within his range of vision and he throws out the clutch and slows down, or else puts on more power in an attempt to outdistance the pursuer. However, the pursuer is not always a policeman. If not, the motorist breathes a sigh of relief. St. Louis speeders have the habit of slowing down at the sight of every motorcycle and then picking up again as soon as they discover that it is not a police department cycle. Because of this it has become almost impossible for the mound city motorcycle squad to obtain evidence of speeding or to make arrests.

To meet the emergency the speed-chasing policemen will use Ford roadsters, several that have been used for less exciting work in the police department having been assigned to the motorcycle squad. The policemen in the Ford speeder-chasers will wear civilian clothes, and it is expected that speed law violators will be unable

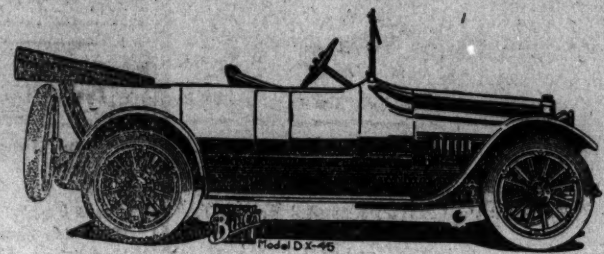
to recognize the police Fords from the many others to be seen on the streets. "The addition of the Ford," says Chief Young of St. Louis, "is expected to add an element of uncertainty which will deter speeders, whether or not the Ford is able to overtake them. If the driver who is inclined to speed

sees in every Ford he passes a possible police officer he will move more slowly. If he does speed and the officer is unable to overtake him I am sure it will at least bring the policeman close enough to the offender, to get the license number, and that is all we need."

Motor Industry in British Empire

According to The London Telegraph, the motor vehicle industry in the British Empire now represents an invested capital of more than \$1,000,000,000. The number of persons employed in the motor industry in the empire is placed approximately at 3,000,000.

JUST ARRIVED 1916 BUICK CARS



On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

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THE DUNLOP TRADE MARK

is the Hall-Mark of Quality.

It carries with it a guarantee of good workmanship.

On your motor tyres it means reliability—long life under fair treatment—and the likelihood of a re-tread.

Dunlop Tyres are obtainable from all Garages and from

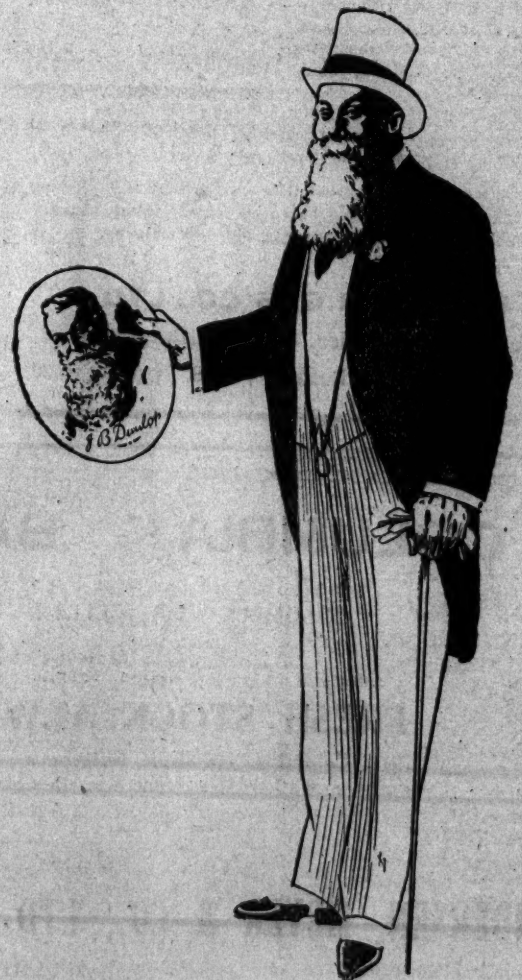
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

(Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry Throughout the World.)

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The Star Garage Co.

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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

GOODRICH TIRE CO. ISSUES A CHALLENGE

General Manager Declares His Company Makes More Tires Than Any in U.S.

In a challenge issued to other tire manufacturers recently, the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, through its local general manager, W. H. Yule, declared itself willing to throw open its books and records to an independent audit company if other companies will do the same, that the Goodrich Company may prove it manufactures more automobile and truck tires combined than any other concern in America. The challenge states that the Akron company manufactured in the past year more than 2,950,000 tires.

The formal wording of the challenge follows:

"To any rubber or tire manufacturing concern, which claims production and sale of as many auto and truck tires combined (by any or all of its United States factories) as were produced and sold by the Akron, O., factory of the B. F. Goodrich Co., during the latest fiscal year of each, we extend this challenge.

"We will throw open our books and records of tire manufacture and sale, to a fair and impartial audit, supervised by a committee of three to be mutually agreed upon, provided the competing tire concern or concerns will do the same.

"We confine the audit to the production and sale of auto and truck tires combined to those made in the American (U. S. A.) factories of each concern, thus excluding our own foreign factory, and the foreign factories of all competitors.

"We claim, and know, that the Akron, Ohio factory of the B. F. Goodrich Company makes and sells more auto and truck tires combined than any other rubber factory in America (U. S. A.), or any rubber company which operates five or more tire and rubber factories in the United States."

The Goodrich challenge grew out of what Mr. Yule terms the necessity to answer the unethical and untruthful statements of other tire companies to the effect that the manufacture more tires than any concern in the world.

Supplementary to the challenge is a statement issued by the B. F. Goodrich Company in which it denies certain reports that it had abandoned the manufacturing of white rubber tires because of prohibitive war prices for white pigment, or for other reasons, and is building the so-called black tread "barefoot" tire as a substitute.

To support the denial the company declares it has tons of white ingredients necessary to build white rubber tires on hand at market prices, and that it knows where plenty more is available.

"We are prompted to make this statement and issue this challenge," said Mr. Yule, last night, "because we thought it a wholesome subject for the tire industry to consider. We issued the challenge because we, more than any other tire manufacturing concern, have suffered damage from competitive statements which claimed or implied claim, to exclusive features in product, equipment or method, which features have been long common with us, as the father of all tire-building concerns.

"When a rubber concern makes, for instance, 2,000,000 tires in a year and then states it has a far greater output than any other tire makers in America, it is trying for another rubber concern, which makes more than 2,950,000 tires in the same period of time, to sit still and let the inferences that go with the competitor's false claims carry.

"We know that no rubber concern makes, in America, as many tires as does the B. F. Goodrich Company. We were the first concern in America to make white rubber tires. When we now discard them, we here serve notice that it is through no shortage of the white ingredients caused by war or other conditions alleged to have made a scarcity. We have tons of these white ingredients on hand at market prices and know that plenty is available.

Willard Battery Works Under Water

A peculiar automobile accident recently frightened many residents of Houston, Texas, into believing that some huge subterranean monster was inhabiting the waters of Cedar Bayou, a body of water near Houston. However, it proved to be a wonderful example of the quality and stability of the Willard Storage Battery.

According to despatches from Houston, a local resident, Mr. Ike Levin, was crossing on the ferry with his machine, on a duck hunting trip. Somebody forgot to tie the boat at the other side, and when Levin started his motor preparatory to driving off, the power from the rear wheels kicked the boat backward and sent the machine forward into the water. Levin jumped, but the car sank into 12 feet of water.

It was very early in the morning and Levin had his lights burning. As the car sank, the water for a long distance took on a shimmering yellow look that located the machine's position when they came to remove it.

The water and air tight construction of the battery prevented all moisture from entering the cells and kept the lights burning brightly from Sunday morning until Monday night, when the car was towed ashore.

This evidence backs up the claims of the Willard people, who supply the batteries used on 85% of American makes of electrically equipped cars, that the construction of their battery is not slighted to save in production costs. It certainly is a wonderful example of what real quality means to the car owner.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS
SHOOTING THE DOCTOR
IN ON A CORNED BEEF
SUPPER AND THEN HANDLING
HIM FOR \$25 WORTH OF ADVICE

SERVICE VITAL FACTOR IN SALE OF MOTORS

By John N. Willys
(President the Willys-Overland Co.)

The most important factor in the marketing of automobiles next to the actual building of a motor car which will prove satisfactory in the hands of owners is that of service. An erroneous idea exists, however, in the minds of many persons as to the definition of service. It does not necessarily mean getting something for nothing. It means getting the thing you need, at the time you want it and at a reasonable cost.

The producer of no other commodity is so entirely dependent upon his product for the success of his business as the automobile manufacturer. Upon the ability of his car to "make good" in the hands of users depends the manufacturer's reputation and prosperity.

The average buyer of an automobile does not possess the technical knowledge, ability or inclination to take proper care of his machine. He learns

how to operate it, puts in water, gasoline and oil, and will keep the car going until it will not run any further or the squeaks and rattles become unbearable for the lack of attention, if he cannot have this work done conveniently and at a reasonable expense.

Manufacturers therefore owe it to themselves to see that such facilities are provided conveniently at hand as will enable owners of their product to secure assistance or repair parts at the exact time they are needed and at a reasonable cost. This is service.

We realize the importance of service in the successful marketing of automobiles. And in order to provide adequate service for Overland users the Willys-Overland Company has perfected and put into operation a new and improved type of service, investing an immense amount of money solely for this purpose.

Practically 4,000 Overland dealers are scattered throughout the world ready and willing to lend their aid to owners of Overland and Willys-Knight cars. The army of these dealers in the United States constitutes a service

organization so large that it fairly blankets the country.

Overland cars are familiar sights on the city streets, and roads of those countries known to us only through reference books and moving pictures. Overland cars are literally "running around the world." And no matter in what part of the world they may be there is doubtless an Overland dealer near at hand.

These dealers are equipped to give prompt and efficient service. The majority of them carry in stock parts of the various Overland models. This enables them to make replacements or

take care of any needed repairs on short notice. They are in a position to render prompt service that might mean a delay of days and possibly weeks if the owner were obliged to communicate direct with the factory.

Just what such service means to the owner of a motor car is best explained by W. M. Truss of San Francisco, who purchased an Overland car last June and with three friends drove from the Pacific coast to Boston over the Santa Fe trail and returned over the Lincoln Highway, travelling approximately 12,000 miles.

In an account of the trip Mr. Truss

says: "Too much praise cannot be given the Overland. Their service system is a wonder: the chain of service stations to be found everywhere we travelled made us feel greatly at ease and that we were always among friends."

In certain communities like Boston and Springfield, Mass., and St. Paul, Minn., where there are an unusually large number of Overland users, we have found it necessary to build and equip large service stations in order to maintain the Overland standard of service. These establishments are convenient for the distribution of parts to various sections of the country, as an appreciable saving in time is effected.

Charges for new parts are reasonable, as any Overland owner who has owned another car will tell you. This is because Overland parts are produced economically in large quantities and because Overland policy does not countenance the all too common practice of charging exorbitant prices for parts.

Overland service is continuous service. It will be able and ready to serve you next year and in years to come as well as today because it is backed by an organization of practice-

ally unlimited resources and unquestioned responsibility. This is an important thing to remember when buying a motor car.

A medium priced automobile backed by efficient service is a better investment than the highest priced car without service.

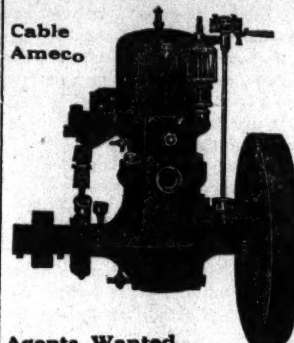
Alloyed Pleasures

When your engine's softly purring, and you take the hills on "high"—When the country rolls beneath you, and above you shines the sky—When the roads are smooth and dustless and the signposts do not lie—When beside you sits a maiden with the lovelight in her eye—Then it's heaven to jog along!

When the engine starts in missing, and of gasoline you're shy, When you have a nasty blowout to amuse the passerby—When the roads are full of mudholes, and a storm is drawing nigh—When beside you sits a bonehead who persists in asking "why?"—Ain't it fierce to wheeze along?

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

American Detroit Marine Motors



Motors for Work and Pleasure.

Boats 2 to 30 H.P. Will burn Gasoline, Kerosene or other oils.

Send for Catalogue and Big Discount to Agents.

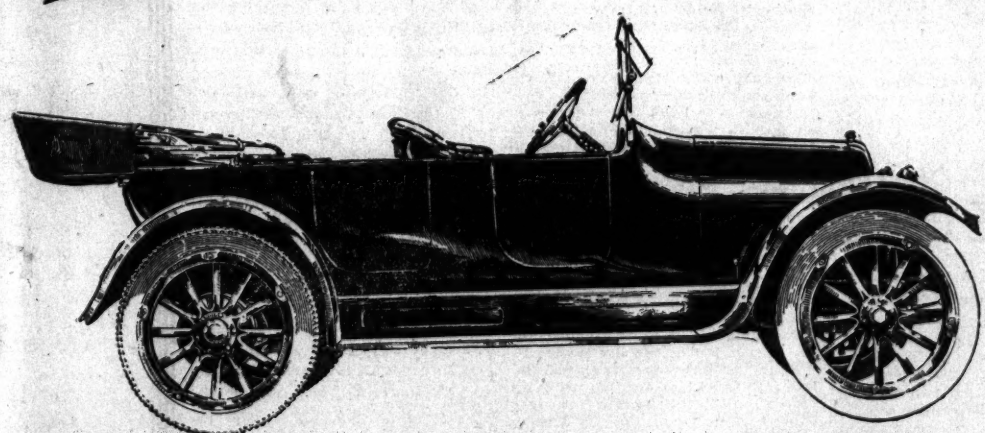
Agents Wanted,
AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY,
502 Boston St. Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

Model 75



Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Touring Car - Tls. 1,750
Roadster - - - - - , 1,700



This is The Car For You To Buy

The new Overland gives you the greatest dollar for dollar value it is possible for any automobile manufacturer to offer

The quantity of automobiles which one maker can build and sell determines what you most pay for a car and how much you get for your money.

The greater the quantity the less the cost per car.

The output of our factory is 1000 cars a day.

The model is built to meet the demands of those who desire a small, light and economical car.

Yet, while it is very inexpensive to own and operate, it contains the high quality for which Overlands always have been noted.

Cantilever rear springs, deep soft upholstery and large tyres give unusual riding comfort.

The wheelbase is long. But in spite of this the car weighs only 2160 pounds.

The motor, which is powerful and efficient, is designed to give the highest degree of economy.

It is of the latest small bore, long stroke type with cylinders en bloc.

A comparison of this car with others selling at a similar price will convince you that this is the car for you to buy.

Ask us for a demonstration. Then ride in it. You will find it doubly convincing.

Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor Cast En Bloc
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cool Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" X 4", non-skid on rear

Demountable, detachable rims—
one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door
hinges
Rain-sision Windshield, ventilating type,
built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish

Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator,
with head, rear and dash lamps and
headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover;
magnetic speedometer; electric horn;
combination rear light and license
bracket; hinged rag rail; foot rest; type
carrier in rear; full set of tools; tire
repair kit; jack and pump.

Complete Information on Request

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., LTD.

2a, Jinkee Road. Shanghai and Hankow. Telephone 3809

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

OVER 120 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai
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Insurance Policies to the
complete satisfaction of
the Company's Clients.

Insure where you
KNOW
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AGENT:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

STORY OF MOTOR CAR LIKE A ROMANCE

E. R. Carpenter, Manager Of
San Francisco Studebaker
Branch, Tells of Industry

"The story of the modern motor car is best with so many ramifications to the element of human interest that no one individual can recount them with any degree of accuracy. While the history of the automobile covers a period of only a few years more than a brief decade, its birth, growth and development has been so sensational and startling that no one fully comprehends it.

"Into every feature of the present gasoline propelled vehicle is written enough of romance to thrill the most hardened and the story of gasoline alone would fill volumes. Within the past few days another chapter has been added to it; President Wilson's proposed tax of 1 cent per gallon of gasoline, the fund thus gathered to participate in the program the nation's chief suggested in his recent message to congress in behalf of preparedness."

Briefly summarized, such is the statement of E. R. Carpenter, manager of the San Francisco branch of the Studebaker car, a car which it is generally admitted has shared largely in the homage and patronage that has been paid the modern motor car by people all over the world and which, it is also admitted, has continually occupied a conspicuous location in the limelight of publicity due to it, is claimed, both the achievements of the car itself and the ingenious ways in which its merits have been made known to the public.

"Ever since the automobile came into being," continues Carpenter, "the industry has furnished employment to more men than any other single industry by reason of the fact that the manufacture of so many features that are incorporated into the motor car have entered into the building of the automobile.

"The drop of gasoline that delivers its power to the rear wheels, as small as it is, represents a message of good will toward men. Its origin is through the desert oil gusher. Following it from there on to the automobile it passes through the desert pumping plant, through miles of pipe lines to the refinery, thence the immense storage tanks from which it is conveyed to the hundreds of service stations and finally into the automobile carburetor, where in its union with electricity and air it gives life to an otherwise dead thing.

"To what extent gasoline will contribute to the nation's preparedness for war should President Wilson's plan be put into effect does not require much imagination. Taking as a specific example of its scope the number of Studebaker cars in the hands of owners today, this one source of revenue is, to say the least, astonishing.

By January 1, 1916, there will be, in round numbers, 250,000 Studebaker owners in the United States. These owners will average 6,000 miles each per year, which figured on the basis of twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline, will consume in one year 75,000,000 gallons of gasoline, which, in accordance with President Wilson's plan, would pay the government \$750,000 toward its program for preparedness.

"In California, which has been included in the above average, the proportionate share of Studebaker owners' contributors to the war fund will run slightly in excess of the above average for the reason that in this State the owner indulges in touring on a larger scale than any other place in the United States.

Here the number of Studebaker owners by January 1, 1916, will, in round numbers, be 18,500, and each one of these owners will average 8,000 miles per year, with an annual consumption of 400 gallons of gasoline each per year, or a total consumption of 7,400,000 gallons of gasoline, netting the United States Government, on the basis of 1 cent per gallon, \$74,000.

"Considering the automobile alone as a source of revenue to Uncle Sam's war chest, it should finance the building at least of a few battle-ships for our national defense."

FRISCO FAIR OVER BUT JITNEY STAYS

San Francisco, December 31.—In San Francisco it was thought that the jitneys, which have swarmed on the streets during the exposition, would all take themselves back to the "used car" palaces once the big show was over. But not so. The "jits" are still buzzing about.

Oh, yes, the jits are still with San Francisco. Some of 'em have succumbed to police regulations, or have forgotten to pay the premiums on their indemnity bonds and have lost their licenses, or have carelessly neglected to give the "used car" man his little weekly contribution. But, notwithstanding all these fatalities, there are about 1,200 little nickel chasers on the job, mostly of the species Ford.

A story is told of an Englishman, recently at one of the San Francisco hotels, who discussed one phase of the jitney problem with the clerk.

Quite Extraordinary
"Ye know," said the Britisher, "I wouldn't for the world cast a re-

Prospecting In a Ford

Shades of Comstock! Ghosts of '49! The greatest of all the gold seekers must have turned uneasily in his grave when W. S. Morton, of Pasadena, Calif., went prospecting in a Ford car.

But this is only one of the lines of utility which Mr. Morton follows in his car, a Ford which has run about 70,000 miles.

Some time ago a party, including Mr. Morton's Ford, went up the Boquet Canyon, in southern California. An excellent road was found in the canyon, and the party ascended steadily to about 4,000 feet above sea level, the Ford making the ascent on high speed.

The excitement came when the down trip was begun. Following the original plans, the party crossed the divide and started the descent in San Francisco Canyon. Here they found that the

creek in the canyon was up and booming.

Mr. Morton took the wheel of the Ford and slammed through the water, having a canvas protection over the radiator, and experienced no trouble.

This process of shooting the Ford across the swift mountain streams was repeated 105 times before a passable road was reached.

On his return trip Mr. Morton was out practically all winter. At one time he got into a creek where the water was so swift and deep that the Ford couldn't make its way across. It was washed sidewise, downstream, for a distance, but finally, by getting the front end upon a pile of rock, the car ran out under its own power.

The car was bought January 13, 1910, and has been on the road ever since.

MAKING MOTOR CARS LIGHTER AND LIGHTER

By Charles E. Duryea
Technical Expert.

When the average man thinks of light weight with reference to his automobile, he of course considers only the total weight of the car and too often snorts, "What matter about the weight? Does not the engine pull it?" Arguments as to efficiency and the various other gains have in days gone by been all too deep for him. He could only appreciate that which he saw, and he could see a big car with its massive parts and imposing bearing. It impressed him with the idea of power and speed. So the massive heavy construction won.

But right never dies. Merit is immortal and sooner or later will bob up after the fallacies have had time to explode and blow away. So light weight is rapidly coming into its own. He will see exhibits of wonderful triumphs of mechanical designing and note that they lead toward lighter and still lighter weight.

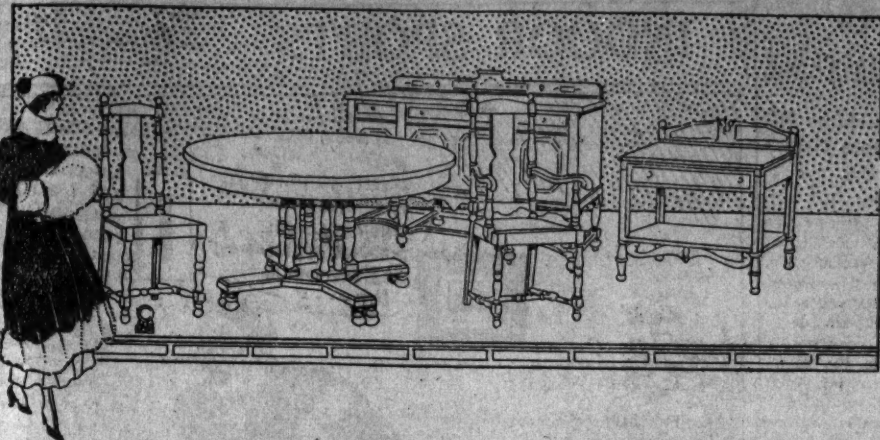
That the modern auto will closely follow the history of the horse-drawn carriages and the bicycle and eventually become lightened to a degree even now considered impossible has long been in the minds of many, but that this lightening would be pre-eminent at some of the places where it is now found was not foreseen. And the future undoubtedly holds still further surprises for us.

The first form of lightening the car came in the choice of better materials. The early structural steels, amply good and probably best for their purpose, were far from being the best materials for auto construction. The still scarce metal aluminum was introduced for crank cases in 1895. It was tried for many other services in the next few years by different builders, but not largely used, because at that time suitable alloys and proper foundry handling could not be had. But better steels came, better shop practice became common until the modern auto is a marvel of strength and endurance. And so gradual has this all been that we have not thought of the weight that would have been required had it been possible to use enough of the older materials to secure the modern strength.

Since the last automobile show there has been another long step forward in the matter of light weight. The use of aluminum for pistons marks the success of experiments begun several years before the end of the last century. The light piston permits light connecting rods and light bearings. It permits high speeds and thus a reduction of engine weight. High speeds accompany small cylinders, which in turn mean many cylinders, with the result that the engine needs almost no fly wheel, and the strain on the transmission and driving shafts is both light and continuous. Instead of series of heavy impulses that require heavy parts to resist.

So the use of aluminum pistons not only saves a small amount of weight in the pistons, but it saves weight every inch of the way to the wheels. This saving permits lighter wheels, lighter frames, and of course lighter springs and lighter tires to carry these lighter loads. It has been stated, and it is doubtless well within the truth, that a pound saved on the fly wheel of the engine permits five pounds to be saved in the weight of the car.

Of the money value of this weight saving much should be said. The light car burns less fuel and thus every day pays toward the cost of its lighter weight. But best of all, it is more flexible and responsive and is more of a pleasure to drive. It starts and stops quicker and is therefore more safe. The light car is the car of the near future.



Successful Auction Sales

Remember, when you dispose of your household goods, you are offering to sell in a few hours property that has cost you thousands of taels and may have taken you years to accumulate—you cannot afford to be stingy over your advertising.

THE FEW DOLLARS IT COSTS YOU PROPERLY TO ADVERTISE YOUR SALE, ARE NOTHING AT ALL WHEN YOU STAND TO LOSE OR MAKE HUNDREDS OF TAEIS IN A FEW HOURS. REMEMBER, YOU HAVE ONLY ONE CHANCE, AND THE SIZE OF THE CROWD AND THE CLASS OF BUYERS YOU ATTRACT, WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY ON HOW WELL YOU HAVE ADVERTISED YOUR SALE.

Read—Mark—Learn

In the old days, when Shanghai was but a small community, sufficient publicity could be attained by advertising a need in one newspaper. But Shanghai is now a city with nearly 15,000 foreign inhabitants and several foreign newspapers. To reach the greatest number of these people, it is necessary to make use of the advertising columns of the newspapers that are most widely-read.

THE NEWSPAPER WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IS THE CHINA PRESS. BEAR IN MIND THAT MANY PEOPLE SEE NO OTHER PAPER, AND THAT IT IS READ BY ALL THE AMERICANS AND A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF ALL THE OTHER NATIONALITIES IN SHANGHAI.

The firm of auctioneers to whom you entrust the sale of your goods may, for generations, have been in the habit of inserting notices of their auctions in—to quote the shibboleth—"One morning and one evening newspaper." Well and good, if by so doing the greatest amount of publicity is attained, but if your auction advertisement does not appear in The China Press—the newspaper with the largest circulation—your auctioneer has failed in his duty to you, for he has not taken steps to ensure the largest number of people possible being present at your sale.

The Fewer the People, the Lower the Prices,
The Bigger the Attendance, the Greater the Competition

A six-inch, single-column advertisement in The China Press will cost you Mex. \$3.00 each time it appears, or a total of Mex. \$12.00 for the usual four insertions.

Is not this trifling additional expenditure worth while, when, by its means, you may, perhaps, double, or even treble, the attendance at your auction?

Don't be penny-wise and pound-foolish

Instruct your auctioneers

to

Advertise Your Sale

in

The China Press